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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
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The Daily Commercial

DEPLORABLE reports reach us from various parts of Middle Tennessee, owing to the despedradoes who have organized against the loyalists the old rebel spirit—which for some reason or other, probably the course of Andrew Johnson—has received new life of late.

THE Washington *Chronicle* remarks that, "from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we hear but one voice from the loyal people, and that is, that the hero of Vicksburg and Appomattox shall be sustained against Presidential usurpations."

THE report that Walter Brown had sprained his ankle was untrue. According to the correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, "Brown is as game as ever, and if he hadn't any ankles at all 'would surely come to time' when the signal is given for the great race."'

THE circulation of the New York daily papers is stated thus: *Herald* 81,000. *Times* 35,000. *Tribune* 45,000. *World* 20,000. Of the *Herald* the editor-in-chief is John R. D. Putnam; of the *Times*, in the absence of Mr. Raymond, S. S. Conant, who writes "minor topics;" of the *Tribune*, Dr. George Ripley; of the *World*, D. G. Croly.

ACCOUNTS from Southern Illinois represent the peach crop to be enormous in that section. It is no uncommon thing to ship from 16,000 to 20,000 boxes a day over the Illinois Central, besides what find their way to St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Cairo. For all this vast yield, the capability of Southern Illinois to yield fruit is but just begun to be made known.

IN Brussels, Belgium, and in many German cities, small mirrors are placed outside the windows of the private houses, by which the lady inmates are able to see, without looking out, those passing by in the street below, the figures being reflected in the glass. A visitor is seen by the same means to be present at the door, and "at home" or "not at home" is often thus determined upon.

MENTION has been made of the new hydraulic propeller so successfully tried by the British Admiralty the last few months at London. It is now stated that a British naval officer left Boston on Wednesday in the Java, who proposes to return here early in 1868, in command of a steamer *without masts, screw or coals*. In other words, he intends to cross the Atlantic in a steamship fitted with hydraulic propellers, using petroleum as a fuel.

THE dials of the English Parliament clock are twenty-two feet in diameter, and the largest in the world. Every half minute the point of the minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will run eight and one half days, and strikes for only seven and one half, so as to indicate by its silence any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding of each of the striking parts occupies two hours. The machinery is of cast iron, the pendulum being fifteen feet long, and the hour bell weighs fifteen tons.

A WRITER in the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* assures the editor that Roberts, the Fenian President, has no serious intention of an invasion of Canada. "His game," he says, "is to get up periodical excitements, keep the Government in hot water, prevent the possibility of any useful legislation for the country, and secure the subscriptions of the poor Irishmen in America, under the false delusion that the only real means of seeking redress is intended to be tried in good faith."

EVERY man is the master of his own business; but everybody else is entitled to his own opinion concerning whatever is extraordinary in conducting it. Apropos Robert Bonner and his horses. That gentleman has not only the finest and costliest stable of trotters in the world, but he owns the fastest trotting horse, so far as known, ever produced upon this planet—the famous Dexter. The following is a list of his trotters, with the prices he has paid for them: Dexter, $50,000; Pocahontas; $25,000; Auburn Maid, $5,000; Peerless, $5,000; Flatbush Maid, $5,000; Lautern, $5,000; Lady Palmer, $5,000—total, $118,000.

A NEW YORK letter says: The mission of Fernando Wood to the White House at this "crisis," is understood to have reference to a series of public meetings here, in support of the President and the President's policy. Mr. Wood expects to get the regular Democratic nomination for the mayoralty, and if he can get up some enthusiasm for Mr. Johnson he will be doing something at the same time to help that expectation along by keeping his name before the public. The President, it is further whispered, is in favor of the public meetings, but is in doubt whether Fernando Wood is precisely the man to engineer them.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: All of Johnson's friends are claiming, with great glee, that the supplemental reconstruction act of the late extra session, will virtually place no serious obstacles in the President's way if he desires to defeat Congressional reconstruction, and that if Mr. Johnson should order the time of registry extended and of election postponed, that General Grant could neither refuse to transmit the order nor prevent its execution. General Grant is determined to fearlessly execute all the powers vested in him by Congress as they are interpreted by the best legal advice.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A sample of pig iron from Oregon, the first manufactured on the Pacific coast, is on exhibition at San Francisco.

Gen. Rousseau and staff sailed on Saturday for Sitka.

Mexican detectives are searching New York for a man named C. M. Medinech, who is said to have robbed the Imperial Government of $200,000 in gold at the time of the capture of Maximilian.

There were 580 deaths in New York last week. It is officially stated there has not been a single case of yellow fever in the city.

The Fenian prisoners, Colonels Warren and Nagle, have been released by the British Government.

The failure of Silas S. Drew & Co., of Boston, for a quarter of a million, creates quite a sensation. One New York firm held their paper for $100,000, which is about the amount of their assets.

The newspaper men of Cleveland have been attacked with the base ball fever. A match was played on Saturday between the *Herald* and *Leader* employees, resulting in favor of the former by a score of 52 to 39. Six thousand people witnessed the game.

A construction train on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad ran off the track Friday night, killing one man and injuring ten or twelve others.

J. S. Kirby, a telegraph operator and agent of the Union Pacific Railroad at Topeka, Kansas, committed suicide at Americus last Thursday. It is stated he was a defaulter to the amount of $5,000.

The cholera has broken out at St. Mary's Mission, in the Potawatomie Reserve, Kansas.

A private letter received in California, Missouri, last week, from a former resident of that place, now living in Northern Texas, says the negroes of that part of the State have quit work and gone into camp, all well armed, and assert that they intend to take the law into their own hands.

Of the 22,000 registered voters of San Francisco, 11,000 are naturalized citizens.

A Galveston dispatch says: There were 241 deaths from yellow fever this week, and 100 deaths at Corpus Christi. About half the citizens are sick or dead, and with much distress prevails. An urgent appeal is made for help.

Gen. Pope has issued an order for an election in Alabama on the 1st of October, on the question of holding a convention, and for the selection of delegates to the same.

A conservative meeting at Columbus, Ga., on Saturday, was addressed by Jas. Williams and Benjamin Holmes, (colored) of Tennessee. Resolutions were adopted demanding the enfranchisement of all whites, and declaring the right of negroes to hold office. There was a demonstration by rallying Rebel Banner to mob the speakers mentioned above, but no disturbance occurred.

A Havana dispatch of the 27th gives a rumor that Captain General Manzano and Senor Lara, chief of the administration, have quarrelled. They hold no communication with each other, and it is reported the Captain General will resign.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 19th state that that the country is fast approaching a peaceful status. The French and British Ministers left the City of Mexico on the 8th for Vera Cruz, accompanied by all the members of their legations, and under suitable escort. They left Vera Cruz on the night of the 18th. Santa Anna is still imprisoned in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. Nothing definite is known in regard to his fate.

The St. Louis *Democrat* suggest in view of the condition of affairs in Washington, that the Governors of loyal States meet together at an early day and consult in regard to the situation. It also suggests a similar consultation on the part of the managers of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The internal revenue receipts for the week were $3,075,333, and for the fiscal year to date $42,582,397.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Reverdy Johnson Tendered the Secretaryship of State.

Dismissal of Treasury Employees.

The New Maryland Constitution.

The Republicans Will Not Vote Upon It.

Disloyal Texas Judges Removed.

Senator Cameron Favors Impeachment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
Secretary of State.

I learn from an unimpeachable source that in an interview which Senator Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, had with President Johnson on Thursday, he was formally tendered the position of Secretary of State. Mr. Johnson made no answer, and returned to Baltimore last evening. His friends do not believe he will accept, but this is mere conjecture.

After Rebel Property.

George A. Trenholm, ex-rebel Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here to-day, and had an interview with General Grant relative to the military custody of certain property belonging to the firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

Treasury Employees Dismissed.

A number of employees of the Treasury Department, male and female, scattered through almost all the bureaus of the Department, have received notices that their services will no longer be required after the first proximo. In nearly every case the persons to vacate are those who have within the past twelve months absented themselves without leave, commencing with those who lost the most time without good and sufficient excuse.

Returned to Duty.

Assistant Secretary Chandler returned to day to the Treasury Department, and will continue his official duties. It was telegraphed you in May when he lert that the tender of his resignation was mere fiction, and not really intended to be accepted.

The Cabinet Reconstructor.

Judge Black to-day had a protracted audience with the President, but it did not relate to Cabinet changes.

The Maryland Constitution.

Information has been received here to-day that the Republicans of Maryland have decided not to vote on the Constitution, to be submitted on the 18th of September to the voters of the State for ratification. In lieu of it they have prepared an address to Congress, stating that said Constitution is not Republican in form, as it disfranchises eighty thousand colored people, and does not allow colored people to testify in courts where white people are parties to a controversy.

Army Changes.

Captain Charles P. Johnson, 17th Iowa volunteers, is mustered out, and honorably discharged; Brevet Brigadier General Seth Eastman, Lieutenant Colonel retired, relieved from duty at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and ordered to report to the Secretary of the Interior; First Lieutenant D. H. Welland, 6th infantry; Second Lieutenant J. N. Godman, 6th infantry, and Second Lieutenant Guy Morrison, 10th infantry, are dropped from the army roll for desertion. Captain Henry Seveny, 60th U. S. C. T., mustered out and honorably discharged.

Disposal of Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing that 3,109 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of July last, at the local offices of Winnebago City, Minnesota, and Carson City, Nevada. The greater portion of the land is disposed of at the Winnebago City office by military bounty land locations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1867.

Gen. Canby Gone to Relieve Gen. Sickles.

A paragraph originating in a New York evening paper of yesterday, to the effect that the order removing Gen. Sickles had not been officially promulgated, is untrue. The order has already reached Gen. Sickles, and Gen. Canby, his successor, has left Washington to assume command.

Disloyal Judges Removed.

Gen. Sheridan reports to Grant's headquarters that he has approved the action of Gen. Griffin in removing on August 15th, three additional District Judges in Texas on the charges of disloyalty.

Senator Cameron Favors Impeachment.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, arrived in town yesterday, and has been a constant visitor at the War Department to see Gen. Grant. Cameron pronounced publicly to-day, and gave permission for the fact to be published, that he was in favor of impeachment of the President.

Falling Off in Revenue.

Returns from internal revenue to the Department here show that there is a falling off of fifteen millions of dollars in the revenue for two months past as compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year.

Mortality Among Army Surgeons.

Information received at the Surgeon General's office presents the fact that nine regular army surgeons have died during the past three weeks, most of them from yellow fever. This exceeds the usual annual mortality in that branch of the service.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1867.

MAIL SERVICE ON THE PLAINS.

The Postoffice Department has directed inquiry to be made respecting the reported carelessness and abuse of mail matter by the overland Mail contractors. In the course of a few days special Mail Agent Clampitt will start from Washington to the plains with a view to correct the reported delinquencies. The contractor, however, denies the allegations, and promises to furnish affidavits ex onerating him from censure.

PARTING DINNER.

General Grant gave yesterday evening a parting dinner to Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

GRANT'S UNPUBLISHED LETTER.

The only correspondence now remaining unpublished is the first letter of Grant upon the subject of the removal of Stanton, and marked "private," which the President still refuses to allow to be published. General Grant, however, by his referring to it in the correspondence on the removal of Sheridan, already published, the privacy is removed, and he has no objections to its publication, but at the same time he cannot give it out for such a purpose for the reason it would be a violation of military etiquette. When General Grant's views on the subject were communicated to the President, he said that if General Grant thought it was no longer private he ought to give it for publication, but he would not do so. It now looks as though neither this letter nor that written by Grant on the 27th, on the subject of assigning Hancock to relieve Sheridan, will be made public until Congress meets and calls for them.

SECRETARY SEWARD TO REMAIN IN THE CABINET

Secretary Seward's friends say he is not going out of the Cabinet, as his presence in the State Department is absolutely required—at least for some time to come—for the completion of the negotiations with Great Britain concerning the settlement of the Alabama claims, which are in a fair way of progress, upon the basis of the cession of British Columbia. Important negotiations with other powers, involving the cession of territory to the United States, have also been opened by Mr. Seward, and it is believed that he alone can bring them to a favorable conclusion. The continuation of his services as Secretary of State is, therefore, deemed as transcending in public importance all temporary political issues growing out of the late presidential contest. Postmaster Harry Black, Coyle & Co., don't think so, however.

THE YOUNGSTOWN RACES

Large Attendance---Closing of the Races Red Rover, of Pittsburgh Wins Two Heats---An Accident Gives the Race to Grey Eagle of Youngstown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., August 31, 1867.

The attendance at the races yesterday and to-day were very large—estimated at about seven thousand persons. The four heats of pacing race were run yesterday afternoon, as follows: Grey Eagle, of Youngstown, won the first heat, time 2:26½; Yankee Sam, of Cleveland, won the second and third heats, time 2:28¼; Cold Water Billy, of Pittsburgh, won the fourth heat, time 2:31¾. To-day the races closed on the pacing race, continued from yesterday. Red Rover, of Pittsburgh, won the fifth and sixth heats, time 2:28¾, and 2:30½. Yankee Sam was distanced in the seventh and last heat. Red Rover and Cold Water Billy were ahead till the home stretch, when the sulkies clashed, and Grey Eagle, of Youngstown, distanced them and won the race in 2:29½.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Enlistment of Volunteers in Montana---Skirmishing on the Plains.

CHICAGO, August 31.—The Montana *Post*, of the 17th, says: General Terry, commander of the department, after investigating the action of the Executive of the territory in regard to the volunteer force, gave his unqualified approval, and fully empowered Governor Smith to prosecute the campaign against the Indians. In consequence of this action recruiting stations and other preparations are being vigorously pushed forward for immediate service.

Reliable intelligence from the Plains, received at Fort Laramie, gives the following list of Indian operations: A party on the road to Fort Reno lost three men killed at Crazy Woman's Fork. Two hundred head of stock were run off from Fort Reno. Fargo & Co.'s train on the 16th inst. Near Reno two men, belonging to a train of citizens, were killed. On the same day the fight at Fort Phil Kearney occurred, the escort in a hay party from Fort Smith were attacked by a large body of Indians, who were gallantly repulsed with heavy loss. Only one body was left on the field. The rest were carried off. Two men of the escort were killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—The correspondence of the *Bulletin* from Arizona says that in the single district of Lubac, sixteen men have been killed, six wounded, and nearly $30,000 worth of property taken off and destroyed by the Indians since March. The troops are now trying all in their power for the protection of settlers.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Western dispatches say the Apaches and Navajo Indians have committed numerous outrages in New Mexico. Two hunters had been killed in the San Mantis mountains, and four were missing. The Indians drove off thirteen thousand head of sheep, and the citizens pursued and recaptured all save fifteen hundred. The Indians continue troublesome at the Sweetwater station, on the 17th. Sixteen had been killed by a party of miners on the 4th. Nevada papers complain bitterly of Indian depredations in the country west of Olive Creek, in Colorado.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—A dispatch from Fort Hays, Kansas, of the 30th ult., says: No news has been received from Gen. Sheridan against the Indians, but a severe battle is believed to have taken place. All the savages in this section say they do not want peace, and will kill the Commissioners if they come. They are driving all the buffalos towards their villages on the Republican river.

A telegram from General Augur's headquarters says the Indians attacked a Government train near Fort C. F. Smith on the 26th ult., and were repulsed with a loss of twenty killed. One officer and four soldiers were killed on our side. All the hostile Cheyennes left Fort Phil Kearney are under the leadership of Red Cloud, and are bent on war. Black Hawk, chief of the Utah Indians, favors peace. A battle between the Ogallala and Brule tribes of Sioux occurred on the 26th at Cedar Canon, thirty miles south of Julesburg, in which several savages were killed.

Excitement Over McCoole's Victory in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 1.—The news of McCoole's victory over Jones creates great excitement here, which was shared in by nearly all classes of people. Large sums of money changed hands on the result. Jones had a great many friends here, who bet heavily on him.

Rain at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 1.—A steady rain fell during the night and the greater part of the day, the first within a month. It is believed here to be general, and will be of great advantage to the late crops.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Conference of the Blair Senatorial District will be held in Lewistown, on Friday next, September 6th.

Noble C. McCormick, Esq., of Connellsville, has been nominated for Treasurer of Fayette county, by the Republican Committee, in place of Mr. Gaddis, declined.

The Cumberland county Republican ticket is as follows: Assembly, Joseph Ritner, of Mechanisburg; County Treasurer, W. S. McDonnell, of Newville; Sheriff, Janson W. Eby, of Carlisle; Commission, John C. Sample, of Silver Spring; Jury Commissioner, George D. Craighead; Director of the Poor, John Redick; Auditor, Martin Kunkel.

The Democracy of Adams county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Nicholas Hetzell; Commissioner, Jacob Lott; Jury Commissioner, Henry J. Kuhn; Treasurer, H. D. Wattles; Director of Poor, Martin Getz; Auditor, Martin Bollinger.

The following Legislative ticket has been placed in nomination in Philadelphia by the Republicans:

Districts.	Districts.
1. David Foy,	10. Elisha W. Davis,
2. R. C. Titsermary,	11. Charles Eager,
3. A. M. Walkinshaw,	12. Alex. Adaire,
4. W. W. Watt,	13. No nomination,
5. Edmund Yard, Jr.,	14. George T. Thorn,
6. Col. John Hoge,	15. James Hogan,
7. James Subers,	16. Marshall M. Hong,
8. James V. Stokes,	17. Watson Comly,
9. No nomination,	18. James N. Marks.

Messrs. Watt, Subers, Davis, Adaire, Thorn and Marks are the members from the present delegation.

The Republicans of the city of Philadelphia made the following nominations on Thursday: City Commissioner, Benjamin F. Urwiler. Clerk of Orphans' Court, Robert M. Batturs. City Treasurer, David Jones. Register of Wills, Wm. Y. Campbell. Sheriff, Joseph M. Cowell.

The Republicans of Carbon county have made the following nominations: Assembly (subject to conference), David S. Lovett; Sheriff, Capt. John Glosser. County Treasurer, Major J. D. Arner; Prothonotary, Harry Smith; Register and Recorder, James G. Eadie; Jury Commissioner, William H. Stroh; County Commissioner, Samuel Harleman; County Auditor, Edgar Twining; County Surveyor, Henry Boyer, Coroner, Dr. N. B. Reber; Poor Auditor, A. J. Lauderburn.

The Democratic County Convention met in Mercer last Tuesday and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, James Pierce, of Hickory; Treasurer, Wm. Buck, Greenville; Commissioner, Aaron Carmichael, Worth; Auditor, George R. Graham, Mercer; Poor Director, James McCormack, New Vernon; Jury Commissioner, Wm. L. Breckenridge, Findley.

The Franklin County Republican Convention, last week, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we realize the importance of securing a loyal majority on the Supreme Bench of the State, and that in our candidate, Hon. Henry W. Williams, we find a gentleman fitted by talent, experience, education, and integrity for the discharge of the high duties to which he will be called; while his loyalty and steadfast devotion to the Government contrast nobly with the record of his competitor, who cast his lot with the advocates of Calhounism, the enemies of the policy of recruiting our armies when in the field, and who judicially declared against the legality of our currency at a moment of great national distress and financial embarrassment.

OBSTRUCTION OF CIVIL PROCESS.

Opinion of Attorney General Binckley.

Gen. Sickles Guilty of Misdemeanor.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Attorney General Binckley, under date of August 24th, submitted to the President a very long opinion in regard to General Sickles's interference with the execution of a judgment of the District Court of the United States, Chief Justice Chase presiding, under his order No. 10. After reciting at length the circumstances of such interference, quoting the paragraph of said order prohibiting the enforcement of judgment or decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, the Attorney General argues at length that the judicial power of the United States is vested anterior to laws of Congress by express provision of the Constitution. A similar grant of jurisdiction by General Sickles must have appeared ridiculous, had such been inserted in his order.

The Attorney General refers to the announcement of the Chief Justice that it was incompatible with the authority of the National Judiciary to sit where a military authority existed, which could impede its process, and that it was solely in consequence of this fact that no such military authority here existed that he felt willing to hold that court. He submits that the case is one of those which lie within the provisions of the statute in force for the punishment of persons who obstruct process of the United States, and simply a case of high misdemeanor, legally contemplated.

The Attorney then proceeds to argue at great length the supremacy of the court under the Constitution over military authority, and cites numerous authorities to support this position, and define the scope and extent of those powers, showing by them that whenever within the territories of the United States irrespectively of special circumstances, a matter of controversy arises which is distinctly comprehended under any one of the clauses of the Constitution, and which is in such a position as to be susceptible of judicial action, it must go without adjudication or else must be adjudicated by the Courts of the United States. This provision being organic, it is beyond the legislative power, if that could be supposed ever to have made an attempt to refer the adjudication of any such case against the consent of the parties, or in derogation of the power of the Judiciary to the Executive, or to any other power or agency whatever. He argues that the action of the Judiciary would be wholly ineffectual unless in the proper case it was competent to restrain from the other branches of the Government and the entire people.

He argues that Congress cannot abolish the judicial districts, and that its powers extend no beyond modifying and changing from time to time as to their wisdom may seem expedient, the organization of the Courts and the division of the country into judicial districts; but having once vested judicial power, which, as we are instructed, Congress was bound to do, that body cannot lawfully vacate a judicial trust.

He then proceeds to show by citations from the act of Congress establishing and defining the Judicial District of North Carolina, its status by the act that its powers are those of Judges by the Superior Court under them; it is shown whatever under the Constitution of the United States, either of authority or jurisdiction, attaches to the District and Circuits as they stand in the statute books, was intended to be, and must be held of full force and virtue now as heretofore. If it be admitted that the judicial power is inherent in the District of North Carolina, though the subject matter of its authority is limited to category, it is certain upon those subject matters the Courts of the United States are that district are the supreme authority of the United States.

He argues that the judgments of such a Court as to the right of person and property, the commanding General of a Military District is bound to protect and enforce. In this view he says the error of Gen eral Sickles reaches the full stature of a perversion of authority. If persons in that district immediately acquire the character of the crime of levying war against the United States, an unwarranted blow would necessarily for a moment be imputed to the deliberate intention of an officer honorably distinguished for his gallantry in the defense of the Constitution and the Union, that the Courts there may have been a doubt as to jurisdiction, but it would insult the intelligence of the commander of the second reconstruction district to inquire whether he supposed himself authorized by law to forbid the Supreme Court of the United States from hearing cases affecting the inhabitants of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina without his consent.

We must take it for certain that Gen. Sickles could not, when he made his Order No. 10, have contemplated disputing with his authority the Supreme Bench. It is equally certain that if he had been disposed to ascertain his authority through the Attorney General by a competent Court, a decision might have been procured.

The Attorney General then proceeds to show that Gen. Sickles, in interfering with the U. S. District Court, was in effect interfering with the Judiciary, including the Supreme Court of the United States, as a whole. He then proceeds to examine the reconstruction acts, and an act relating to appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court, to show that with the exception of the supervision or interruption of the regular course of the courts by the rebellion, &c., the judicial establishment was perfectly intact as if there had been no rebellion, and no occasion for supplementary legislation.

He then quotes from the law providing punishment for persons resisting, obstructing or impeding any officer serving or executing a process or writ, &c., and declares that these laws are still in force, and the President is bound to execute them, and if he could be supposed to be willing to suspend them, he has not the power. The Attorney General concludes his argument as follows:

All process of Federal Courts run in the name of the President of the United States, because the execution of court rail him as an action as they do to submission, and he must execute them as the law's highest sanctity by the whole power of the nation, if necessary. Is your Excellency in a state of war? Is it with the National Judiciary? If not, since the whole executive power is thus vested in you by the organic law, and can be divested by nothing but change of the organic law during your incumbence, it must follow the collision of authority which is the subject hereof is the mere misdemeanor of a contumacious and unfaithful Executive agent, who, having offended against the lawful power of the judiciary, has rendered himself liable to prosecution according to law. But the great responsibility which appears to me to arise on such occasions, where the physical power of the offender is great, is this, that for the sole execution of such writs judiciary to be irreparable, and therefore I am solemnly impressed with the belief that unless the President promptly represses the contumacy disclosed to him, he will be exposed to the just imputation of a culpable insensibility to the co-ordinate dignity and paramount sanctity of the National department of justice. Contempts of law indulged, speedily grow at the heart-strings of public order. So teaches history.

Good Templars' Work in the Oil Regions.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, PA., August 30, 1867.

State Lecturer Davidson, of the I. O. of G. T., organized a Lodge of Good Templars in this place yesterday evening, with thirty-nine charter members, twenty-two gentleman and seventeen ladies. Our citizens are going into the good work with earnestness, and are determined, if possible, to stay the ravages of the incendiary fiend of our day. All our citizens will have Lodges of Good Templars, with the exception of Pithole, and arrangements are being made to organize there, too. The Good Templars are doing a noble work at Franklin, Oil City, Rouseville, Petroleum Center, Titusville, Spartansburg, Hydeville, Centerville, Pleasantville, Curry, &c., and we hope soon to be enrolled in all these places within the past year. Mr. Davidson is to organize a Lodge this evening at Columbus, in this county, and several other Lodges are forming organization in this and adjoining counties.

GOOD TEMPLAR.

THE city of Davenport, Iowa, is in financial distress, and confesses itself bankrupt. The principal of the city debt is $251,500, but interest has not been paid for six years, and the total liability is now fully half a million dollars. Of the principal sum, $75,000 is on account of the old Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, declared a valid debt by the United States Supreme Court, but the collection of any tax to pay interest or principal is forbidden by the State charter only allows the collection of a "five mill" tax, which produces about $22,000 per annum, a sum less than the interest annually due. To say nothing of ordinary expenses in the government. Strangely the only debt for which there was statute authority is declared invalid by the State Court, while the city is helpless as to the other debts. It is now proposed to compromise with the city creditors at fifty cents on the dollar of principal and interest due, and to ask the next Legislature for authority to make the same with any cent. annual interest. The city would much better ask for Legislative authority to pay the whole.

ONE day last week a sanctimonious looking man who had been officiating as a Baptist minister, and had preached twice as such, at Mazomanie, came to Madison, Wisconsin, with a letter of introduction to Mr. Pittman, the book keeper with Messrs. Klauber & Co., and Pittman thereupon accompanied his new friend (Burns by name) to the First National Bank, where he presented three drafts of $5,000 each, purporting to be of the First National Bank of a town in Iowa, on the Tenth National Bank of New York. The cashier obligingly advanced $7,000, and in due time the drafts were discovered to be forgeries; but the forger had flown.

Reports from the Sea Islands grow more unfavorable daily. The caterpillars are making sad havoc with the crops.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

SPEECH OF NAPOLEON AT AMIENS.

Peace of Europe Not to be Disturbed.

He Favors More Liberal Institutions.

YACHT JOHN T. FORD CAPSIZED.

SAILING OF RISTORI AND TROUPE.

Denmark Favors the Sale of St. Thomas.

Prize Poem on the Death of Lincoln.

Circular Dispatch from M. Moustier.

Visit of Admiral Farragut to St. Petersburg.

The Holy Land Excusionists Received by the Emperor of Russia.

Napoleon's Speech at Amiens.

PARIS, August 31.—Late in the day yesterday Napoleon arrived at Amiens, where he made a few remarks. He considered that the enthusiastic receptions which had been everywhere extended to him throughout the country, attested the patriotism of the people, and their confidence in the government. Alluding briefly to the Mexican question, he did not think French honor had been tarnished or its prestige impaired. Late events in Germany had left France tranquil, and she would remain so. He was certain the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. In conclusion, he expressed his desire for the establishment of more liberal institutions, and wider and more active trade, which he assured his enthusiastic listeners he would do his utmost to promote.

Prize Poem.

PARIS, August 31.—The French Academy awarded the prize for poetry to M. Grenier. The subject of the poem which won the prize is, "The Death of Abraham Lincoln."

Sale of St. Thomas.

COPENHAGEN, August 31.—The journals of Denmark are discussing the reported proposition of the United States for the purchase of the island of St. Thomas. They generally favor the project, and urge the Danish government to enter into negotiations with the American government for the sale of Iceland.

Yacht John T. Ford Lost.

LONDON, August 30.—The little schooner yacht John T. Ford, from Baltimore, was capsized on the 19th of August, when entering the English Channel, by a sudden squall. One person, name not ascertained, was saved.

Ristori.

BREST, August 31.—Among the passengers by the steamer Europe, sailing to-day, were Madame Ristori, suite and dramatic company.

Circular from Moustier.

PARIS, September 1.—Baron Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular dispatch to the Diplomatic Representatives of France at European Courts in regard to the existing relations of the Government with other continental powers. Alluding to recent events, and particularly to the conference held at Salzburg, he declares that at that auspicious meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria should be regarded as a fresh pledge for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

Elections in Berlin.

BERLIN, September 1.—The elections which were held in this city on Saturday for members of the new Parliament of the North German Confederation resulted in the success of the candidates of the radical party.

Movements of Admiral Farragut.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.—The visit of Admiral Farragut to St. Petersburg, which has been a series of ovations for the distinguished American, has terminated. The United States squadron, headed by the flagship Franklin, with Farragut on board, sailed from Cronstadt to-day. As the fleet passed out of the harbor salutes were fired from the fortifications and returned by the Franklin and other American vessels.

The Holy Land Excursionists.

The American steamer Quaker City has arrived at Crimea. On Tuesday last the excursionists were received by the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who are spending the summer in Crimea, and were warmly welcomed to Russia by their majesties.

London Money Market.

LONDON, August 31, noon.—Bonds, 73; Illinois, 70½; Erie, 40.

LONDON, evening, August 31.—Consols steady at 94 for money and 94¼ for account. Erie, 41.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, August 31, noon.—The pacific speech of the Emperor had a good effect on the Bourse. Rentes are firmer and higher.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 31, noon.—Cotton dropping and unchanged in price.

LIVERPOOL, August 31, P. M.—Cotton closed quiet; sales to-day 10,000 bales, New Orleans middling sales of the day 8,500 bales.

Provisions closed with an advancing tendency on some articles. Cheese advanced to 83 9d, and beef to 1s 6d. Other articles unchanged.

Produce—Tallow 2d better, and closed at 48s 9d. Other quotations unchanged.

Breadstuffs closed quiet and unchanged. Corn 6s 3d. Wheat, No. 2 California white 10s 3d. London markets unchanged.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, August 31.—United States bonds 78¾ for 'Os.

BY MAILS.

Royal Excursionists---Harvests Satisfactory---Reception of Napoleon and Eugenie---Warlike Preparations in France ---Arms Confiscated by Hungary---Ravages of the Cholera in Sicily---Concessions to Protestants in Austria---Cretan Government to Issue Letters of Marque ---Revenue of India---Plethora of Money in European Markets---Napoleon Favoring Internal Improvements, &c.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The steamship Hansa, from Southampton on the 20th ult., arrived this morning.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had arrived at Dardrecht on a visit to Germany. King George of Greece had arrived in England.

The harvest accounts were satisfactory.

The Emperor and Empress of France passed through Augsburg and Munich on the way to Salzburg. At the former place they were received with both favorable and unfavorable demonstrations. At Munich they were met by King Louis, of Bavaria, and were received with acclamations by the crowd.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says it is believed Moustier's term of office is drawing to a close. Should Drouyn De L'Huys replace him, it would be a most warlike indication. The same correspondent says there can be no doubt that preparations are actually making in France and work is being hurried on with great speed, but the number of Chassepot rifles necessary for the supply of the whole army cannot be completed before next spring.

The meeting of Napoleon and the King of Prussia at Coblentz is denied.

The Prefect of Perpignan had left for Ceret at the head of a body of *gens d'armes* to arrest fifty armed men marching towards the Spanish frontier.

Hungary will contribute 28½ per cent. of the amount required for the expenditure of the Austrian Empire. The Hungarian Government has confiscated 9,000 needle guns sent across the frontier from Berlin to Belgrade.

The King of Italy has given his assent to the church property bill.

Accounts from Sicily are deplorable. The cholera rages at Palermo with violence. The reports of the last two days are, first day 74 cases, 32 deaths; second day, 154 cases, 76 deaths.

Further liberal concessions by Austria to the Protestants are expected.

The Cretan provisional government of Candia had notified foreign consuls of its intention to issue letters of marque for the equipment of privateers.

The revenue of India for the last six months exceeds the estimate by £500,000. In May eighty-nine million pounds of cotton, valued at £3,567,000, was shipped from Bombay.

The *Times'* city article of August 19 says: The abundance of bullion in the European markets fails to produce the slightest effect on consols. There is no demand for discount at the bank, and on Change it is difficult to obtain one per cent. for the use of floating balances.

Napoleon has addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, urging forward improvement and the increase of the means of communication and transportation within the Empire.

The Paris papers regard the situation of affairs in Spain as extremely serious. Ex-Minister Madaz had been arrested. Martial law had been proclaimed in Barcelona. A battalion of French troops had left Perpignan for the Spanish frontier.

The King of Sweden had arrived at Berlin, and exchanged visits with the King and Crown Prince of Prussia.

It is stated that the Bavarian Counsel Ministers emphatically opposed the King of Bavaria's visit to Salzburg. Prince Hohlenhoe was decidedly hostile to the step as prejudicial to the interest of Germany.

The Empress of Austria and France would pay a visit of condolence to the Arch Duchess Sophia, mother of Maximilian, at Ischl.

Baron Von Beust and Prince Metternich have received the order of the Golden Fleece.

The Dutch Minister at Yeddo had been shot at by a native, but escaped injury. The would be assassin has not been arrested.

THE PRIZE RING.

THE JONES-McCOOLE FIGHT.

McCoole Wins the Victory Easily.

Only Thirty-Four Rounds Fought.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—The great prize fight between Aaron Jones, of Washington City, and Mike McCoole, of St. Louis, took place this forenoon at Busenbard's farm, near Hamilton, thirty miles from this city. A heavy train left at three o'clock A. M. for the scene of the fight, taking a large number of excursionists.

Rufus Hunter, of New Orleans, was selected as referee; Dodd Ryan and Jack Looney, both of St. Louis, as umpires. The referee made a little speech, saying: I have been chosen by the unanimous consent of both parties referee for this fight, and I intend to see that the best man wins. [Great cheering.] J. A. McCulloch was appointed time keeper.

After a tedious wait, during which ice, bottles and sponges, &c., were brought into the ring, Aaron Jones at last appeared, amid great cheering, and threw his hat into the ring, and stepped after it with a light step, but seemed somewhat anxious. He was dressed neatly in a dark coat, light pants and white cravat. By this time the sun flowed on every place in the ring, so that there was but little choice for corners. Aaron took a seat in one corner awaiting his antagonist, while one of his backers held an umbrella over him to shield him from the now fervent rays of the sun. He won the choice of corners, and took the one presenting his right shoulder to the sun. Four minutes afterward McCoole sent his slouch felt hat scudding into the ring; he looked just as anxious as

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

OUR CANDIDATE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28.]
WORTHY CANDIDATES.

"The nomination of Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersions, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be."

[From the Pittsburgh Post, August 29.]

If the notice of Judge Williams's nomination which appeared in the "*Post*" at the time, and now kept standing at the head of the Republican papers, is intended as a rebuke for any supposed inconsistency since, it fails in its purpose. We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams's private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic. The Democracy plants itself upon principle and deals with facts, and discusses the public and official acts of candidates.

HERE is a specimen of style, morals and politics, from the great Democratic organ of the Northwest. Is it any wonder that the more decent, or the more shrewd, of the Democratic party should wish to buy out that organ, in order to silence it or to control its tongue to more decent or less damaging speech:

"The radicals cannot do better than take up Colfax. If they want a man who fairly represents them in everything but rascality. He is not yet a first-class scoundrel, and it is doubtful if he has brains enough to become one; but, barring the infamies of A. Lincoln under the watering of Phillips, the radicals might hope for great progress in Colfax in this regard."—*Chicago Times.*

IT is not improbable that if Mr. JOHNSON had the slightest expectation, in appointing Gen. CANBY to succeed Gen. SICKLES, he was displacing a Radical for a Conservative, he is bound to be mistaken. There is authority for saying that as far back as Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation Gen. CANBY was for it; that his idea of loyalty is of the strict construction sort; that he sincerely supports the Congressional policy, and is at heart a Republican. At least so writes an old companion-in-arms, who don't think he can be mistaken.

THE *Tribune* now claims that GRANT has come out right because it pursued the course it did towards him. This is characteristic modesty. But how does it happen that the letters of GRANT, which the *Tribune* points to as evidence of his being right, were all written before the *Tribune* commenced to criticise GRANT? The publication, not the writing, of them was subsequent to the lampooning of the *Tribune*, and they prove just how all the time GRANT was right and how wrong the *Tribune* was. If the *Tribune* has got right we hope it will keep so for awhile. Before it again assails a public servant it should know that he has done something to justify it in doing so.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, has written a letter in which he says the present mode of reconstruction, because it enfranchises negroes and disfranchises rebels, under military rule, "rolls back the tide of civilization two centuries at least." The question naturally arises—how far would the success of the rebellion have rolled back the tide of civilization—a rebellion against the tide of civilization and for the double purpose of destroying the best Government in the world and establishing one whose corner stone should be human slavery. Let MR. GRAHAM and those who, like him, complain of the perils and hardships of restoration, remember how great is their crime.

"IN the single word 'contraband'" Gen. Butler wrote a page of one history as vivid and as clear as if he had dipped his pen in one of the sun's quick jets."—*The Nation.*

If the *Nation* means to convey the idea that "contraband" was original with Gen. BUTLER it but repeats a common error. "Contraband" originated at Fortress Monroe in the spring of 1861, and we think its first use in print was in the letter of the correspondent of the *Tribune*. Gen. BUTLER was at the Relay House then. A short time thereafter he was ordered to Fortress Monroe. We think he heard it first on the ramparts one afternoon when flag officer PENDERGRASS, Gen. BUTLER, Lieut. TALMADGE and another were the only persons present. Before Gen. B went to Fortress Monroe the word was quite common there, and he simply adopted it.

THE status of the soldier, in the estimation of the two parties, was strikingly exhibited recently in their two nominating conventions in Hamilton county, Ohio. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says, that Gen. AMMON, a brave and competent officer, who led the brigade of BUELL'S army, that first crossed the river at Pittsburg Landing, to the rescue of the discomfited Federal forces, was presented as a candidate for Congress, and was rejected by the Democratic Convention because he had been a soldier. On the other hand the Republican Convention nominated Mr. SEBASTIAN for the most lucrative office in the county because he was competent and had lost an arm in the service of his country. Mr. SEBASTIAN had competitors, good men and true, but the empty sleeve turned the scale in his favor.

THERE is unquestionably no little significance to be attached to the fact that MR. JOHNSON continues to withhold from the public Gen GRANT'S letter protesting against the removal of Secretary STANTON, and disputing his right to do it. As has before been stated, the letter itself was marked private, but Gen. GRANT referred to it in a letter which Mr. JOHNSON saw fit to publish, and thus made it a part of the divulged correspondence; and more especially GRANT having caused it to be understood that he would not object to but would be glad to have the letter published, the withholding of it of course is to serve some special purpose. It is not difficult to see that the purpose is neither a friendly nor just one toward Gen. GRANT. Before the existence and character of the letter were publicly known, the General rested under the charge of being the willing instrument of the recreant President, a suspicion which, because it was more or or less damaging, the man of the White House was quite ready to foster; and in continuing to withhold the letter it is not to be questioned that he has a kindred purpose. Realizing that the General has been greatly the gainer by the publication already made, Mr. JOHNSON recoils from the further damaging effects to himself and the advantage to GRANT likely to ensue from the publication of the suppressed letter.

THERE is a good deal of bad political guessing in these days. The Richmond *Enquirer* guesses—or did four days ago—that although Gen. GRANT was somewhat on both sides, if the balance was struck he would be found most against the Radicals. But this mild guess led the *Enquirer* to the enunciation of the following principle: "the possession of Gen. GRANT, in the pending political contest, is what a military man would call the key of the battle field. To win him is to win the day." We should like to know what the *Enquirer* thinks of its guess and its principle, after the developments of four days. For our part, we do not claim Gen. GRANT as a new convert to Republicanism. With his record on the great question of the Union, it is insulting to him to take that view of his character and position. His official position, as well as his inherent patriotism, precludes partizanship in Gen. GRANT. His reticence has not been merely constitutional, but has been maintained under a sense of the proprieties of the case. Right and duty never found him unready either to act or speak. The blundering guesses and the sycophantic strategy of narrow and selfish partizans—some on both sides—are excellent proof both of his integrity and devotion to the best interest of the country. And this naturally connects him, in action, with the Union party. It is no new move that has placed him there.

GENERAL GRANT FIRM.

The order issued by General GRANT to the District Commanders, forbidding them to refrustate any person removed from office by themselves or their predecessors, is highly important. It is specially intended to prevent the restoration to office of Governor WELLS and others in Louisiana, removed by General SHERIDAN, and to head off the President in the design he manifestly has in view to undo, as far as possible, the work of reconstruction by the District Commanders. All honor to General GRANT for this timely order.

THE last year's revolutionary scheme is revived, with modifications and additions. Our readers will recollect the plan formed and proposed by Democrats, while MR. JOHNSON was on the rampage before, that their members of Congress, and such as might come from the seceded States, should organize an opposition Congress and be recognized officially as *the* Congress by the President. Somehow, it will also be remembered, the project did not even reach the length of an experiment. It is now resurrected and presented in a bodily shape by that famous religious organ, the New York *Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register*.

This is the programme: that the President order "all the lawful voters of all the States to assemble and elect representatives to an extraordinary Congress." For this extraordinary Congress, the *Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register* lays out extraordinary work, with special reference, like the Pittsburgh *Post*, to the disfranchisement of New Englanders, and the neutralization of Yankee American ideas. Here is the rough draft of the programme presented by the religious journal with the same too long to be repeated.

"The new Congress would be a *Constitutional Convention*, in fact. It would settle, and ready-set, a number of questions that are, at present, out of order. It would, for example, be a *nation* that no longer depends on the agreement of separate *States*, but an end to the nonsense of New England having *twelve* Senators, and New York, with an equal population, having only two. It would knock the six New England States into one, and *compel* New England to submit to it, to save the nation's life. It would give New England *her own medicine*, and plenty of it."

This highly original method of forming a new constitution and of destroying an old one, might possibly produce the one which has been floating in gossamer visions before the imagination of MR. JOHNSON, in his speeches on that subject. The accomplishment of the specific work prescribed, or any other equivalent that should dispose of Yankee influence in the nation, would, we are bound to believe, be the *summum bonum* to both the New York and the Pittsburgh organ.

POLITICS, or rather party discussion, has taken a decidedly original aspect in Kentucky and Tennessee. Perhaps it may in other States, but these are the only ones mentioned in the papers. The novelty is, in which party is the strongest tendency towards miscegenation? The question is touched in the light of alleged facts, and the facts alleged are cases in which the matter of marriage is embraced and the female is white. And the relation of the case to politics is thus stated in one paper; "the father of the erring young woman affiliates with the Radicals." In the other the statement is that the daughters of two Conservatives have been similarly guilty. If these things are true, it shows that some persons of low and vicious character live in one of the States named, and also some of the same sort in the other. Whether true or false, the statements show that party altercations are taking a very low and vicious range, with some people there. The morals and the politics exhibited are both sufficiently disgusting. It is not worth while to decide which stratum lies lowest.

THE more we see of the working of the reconstruction process, the more we are convinced of the following propositions:

1. That the laws, original and supplementary, are none too minute and strict in their provisions.

2. That the patriotism and sagacity of Congress appreciated the necessities of the case, both with reference to the interests of the Southern States, and also with reference to the opposition and evasions which reconstruction would meet with there and in the executive chamber.

3. That the laws, through lack of care and too much haste on the part of Congress, are defective in not giving to the General of the army equal power over the other acts of District Commanders as over their appointments and removals.

4. That General GRANT has a definite and correct understanding of the laws, as defining his duties, and that he has thus far done everything he was permitted to do under them.

WINNEMORE, who was hung in Philadelphia on Thursday, in a speech from the scaffold said: "I have only to say that I am innocent in word and deed of the crime for which I am to suffer an ignominious death. I have always tried to live up to a knowledge of the right and do my duty faithfully; but how terrible it is to hang a man who has not committed any crime. Death itself has no terrors for me, for I know where my soul will go to, and I also know that my spirit will come back to earth." It seems scarcely possible that a human being, fully possessed of all his senses, if he were guilty, would assert his innocence in this way, and it is awful to think that an innocent man should be hung.

THE New York *Times* says one thing more is needed in our Railroads, and that is privacy. In Europe a small party may, if they like, and if the will pay for it, be by themselves, and ride with such liveliness or somnolency as best suits them to their journey's end. The belief is expressed that it will "pay" to put on a limited number of European first-class carriages with perhaps some American improvements therein. This improvement must come in time, and we know no better opportunity than the one which is about to draw so large a transit of foreign traffic across our vast continent to make the Pacific railroad valley the greatest and best in the world.

THE correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* avers that persons well versed in the condition of affairs in Maryland, and who have spent considerable time in counties in that vicinity, state that the opinion is very common there that the President intends to resist impeachment by force, and that nearly all the rebel militiamen confidently expect to be called upon. As a significant coincidence, this opinion appears to have sprung up soon after Montgomery Blair's late visit to Annapolis. The name of Jerry Black is also very generally used as one of those committed to this line of Presidential defense.

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN.—The American Industrial League, of which Peter Cooper is President, I. D. Russell Treasurer, and John Williams Secretary, will publish, about the 8th of September, 1867, *The National American*, a monthly journal, devoted to the interests of home production and domestic commerce. The best editorial ability of the country has been secured. Price, five cents a copy. Orders may be sent to John Williams, Secretary, Nos. 9 and 11 Park Place, New York, or to D. J. Morrell, Johnstown, Pa.

BALTIMORE, according to the custom receipts, is the fourth port of entry in the country, its receipts falling but a little below those of Philadelphia, which is third. Baltimore bids fair to stand ahead of her neighbor unless she does something to increase her commerce and improve her trade. This she can do in no way but by going in for the Free Railroad law, whereby the State will be developed and made tributary to Philadelphia.

NOTWITHSTANDING General Grant's efforts to have Colonel Gordon Granger sent to his command, the President has kept him in Washington, and of late he has mentioned his name in connection with the contemplated changes. Before Congress adjourned, Colonel Granger is known to have declared that it was an unconstitutional body, and that if he were Andy Johnson he would march a body of soldiers to the capitol and disperse it.

THE majority for Brownlow in Tennessee grows constantly as the returns are gathered, and it is fully established that the white population as well as nearly all the negroes quite largely voted for him. The official vote of all counties but twelve has been received, and the majority is now 46,300. The remaining twelve counties will average at least 600 majority each, so that the aggregate majority will hardly fall under 50,000.

A Colored Candidate.

Ellick Mahaly, a colored man, of Crawford county, Georgia, offers himself as a candidate for Congress. In doing so he gives the principal points in his history, to wit:

"I was born a slave on the plantation of Benjamin Lockett, Warren county, Mississippi. I remained with my old master until 1864, when I was brought to Georgia and sold to Mr. Isaac Dennis. My old master raised me as well as slaves are usually raised, giving me the rudiments of a common English education, and instilling into my youthful mind the principles of honesty and virtue. And I will say here, that I have never departed from them."

He promises, if elected, to do all he can to reconcile the two sections, and that while his greatest efforts will be directed to the interest of his own race, he will do his best to *ameliorate the condition of the whites*. He also favors a repeal of the cotton tax and universal amnesty. On these points he says:

"I shall do all in my power to repeal the unjust discrimination against the products of my section, to wit: The tax on cotton and tobacco. I will give one instance of the hardship of the tax on cotton. Last year I rented a small farm of Dr. Simmons, of this county. After paying him the rent, I had five bales of cotton. On them I paid a tax of $15 a bale, making $75. It is needless for me to tell poor men how much I have needed that money this year. It would have breaded my family the whole year. I have felt its hardness. I wish it repealed.

"In a way I wish to know my position on reconstruction. I am in favor of reconstruction under the military bills; though, if I am elected, I shall use my influence to have the disqualifications removed from all."

The Macon *Telegraph* publishes Mr. Mahaly's card, and observes that "if Georgia should be reconstructed under the military bills, he will doubtless prove an acceptable representative of a majority of her people in the Congress of the United States."

Gen. Grant the Great Safeguard.

The Boston *Advertiser*, with perfect truth, says: "In spite of the painful impression which General Grant's accession to the War Office undoubtedly produced in the minds of many Republicans, the presence of that officer in that department is to-day one of the few grounds for hope and confidence in the present condition of affairs at Washington. The public have begun to feel that General Grant stands as a faithful guardian of interests which are seriously threatened. The stand taken by him with reference to the subordinate military commanders has proved that Congress did not mistake when it trusted the whole work of reconstruction to his hands. The powers of the War Department are safely managed while under his charge; and while other members of the Cabinet stand at the President's mercy, everybody feels,—even Mr. Johnson himself, we suspect, now feels,—that General Grant is today much too important a man to be managed or hustled into or out of office as an ordinary political Secretary may be."

* * * It is now seen by all that General Grant is in decided opposition to the President's course, and that so far from his temporary acceptance of the War Department being occasioned by a sympathy with the President's movement, it was probably the result of an entire distrust of Mr. Johnson and of a desire to save the office from falling into worse hands.

A Rival of Mr. Peabody.

Mr. John Hopkins, a citizen of Baltimore, worth twenty millions of dollars, has made a gift, endowing the Johns Hopkins Hospital, for poor white and colored persons, and the Johns Hopkins Institute, for educational purposes, embracing also poor white and colored children, to have separate apartments. Mr. Hopkins is still living, and determined, like George Peabody, to see, whilst living, the good effects of his benevolent charities. Mr. Hopkins is a bachelor, a member of the Society of Friends, and about Mr. Peabody's age. It is expected he will make many more large charitable bequests whilst alive, that he may realize the good his vast means may do. The beliefis that he will eventually donate his magnificent country place for public purposes, and still project other grand charities. His present income is nearly or quite three hundred thousand dollars per annum. Whilst he has many relatives whom he will leave independent, yet a vast amount will be appropriated to benevolent purposes. He is still an active business man, and one of our most useful citizens, having been instrumental in greatly improving the city of Baltimore.

Public Sentiment in Ohio.

Hon. Columbus Delano addressed a political meeting at Lancaster, Ohio, on the 28th ult., and he wound up with stating that he was in favor of the immediate impeachment of President Johnson, which was received with great applause. Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, and General Hayes, the Republican candidate for Governor, also spoke at the same meeting. The latter spoke upon the subject of reconstruction, and said that, first, it must be perfect; second, it must entirely exclude State rights; third, it must wipe out every vestige of slavery; fourth, it must secure freedom of speech and of the press in the South; fifth, it must protect every loyalist in life and property; sixth, it must be placed in the hands of the right men. This brought him to the proposition with which he went before the people, viz: that no man should be trusted with political power who was against the Government during the war.

Effect of the President's Course.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican Aug. 26.

Nobody has been able to account satisfactorily for the strange course of the President. We suspect he has been secretly bought up by the Republican National Committee, to help in the Fall elections. His "swinging round the circle," last year, secured splendid triumphs for the Republicans. This year they were somewhat anxious about the Fall elections until the President came to the rescue. His conflict with Gen. Grant and the Department Commanders, has now made everything secure. There is fresh talk about impeachment, but the truth is that by going in for the Free Railroad law, whereby the State will be developed and made tributary to Philadelphia.

Vermont State Election.

The election for State officers in Vermont takes place to-morrow. The nominations of the two parties are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.
For Governor.	
John B. Page.	John L. Edwards.
For Lieutenant Governor.	
Stephen Thomas.	Waldo Brigham.
For Treasurer.	
John A. Page.	James H. Williams.

The Burlington *Free Press*, in speaking of the election, says: "Andrew Johnson disliked Republican majorities. Let a majority of thirty thousand be the response of Vermont to his suspension of Stanton, his removal of the gallant Sheridan, his insult to Gen. Grant."

General Canby's Opinion.

General Canby, who has just been appointed to the command of the 2d military district, is said to have remarked, a few days ago, in conversation with a friend, that he was not a political partizan, but that he had studied the Reconstruction laws thoroughly and approved them, and that he considered their faithful execution essential to the welfare of the nation. He thought it the duty of the Southern people to accept the terms offered them. He is also said to have expressed his appreciation of the utility of the Freedmen's Bureau and his intention of giving its agents all proper and necessary aid in the execution of their work.

OFFICIAL information has been received from Kingston, Jamaica, that Henry Clifton, the seaman who committed the larceny of Government funds on board the United States steamer Gettysburg last winter, has been tried at Kingston, in the jurisdiction of which place the offense was committed, and found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary. It will be recollected it was stated that Assistant Secretary Seward, who was a passenger on the Gettysburg, had been robbed of a large amount of coin, but it now appears that the sum was $2,500, in the hands, at the time, of Paymaster Skedding. Clifton was convicted on the testimony of Paymaster Henry E. Skedding and Mr. S. P. Middleton, cashier of the Treasury Department, and the gold was returned to Mr. Middleton, to be restored to the treasury.

ADVICES from Mexico City to the 9th of August are that Lopez had published three letters in the newspapers denying that his betrayal of Maximilian was an act of treachery. His wife, it is stated, refuses to live with him in consequence of his bad faith. General Marquez is still at large, and but little hope is now entertained of his capture. Salm Salm, who was expecting to be shot, had been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with the other generals. Santa Anna is to be tried by court martial. Lozada had given in his adhesion to the Government. A carefully estimated list, partly official, of the number of persons executed since 1865, by Maximilian's order, shows a total of 9,244, which is considered a low figure.

FRANCE.—The *Gazette de France*, of a late date, begins an article as follows: "France has no allies, and the manner in which the Imperial Government conducts our foreign affairs must necessarily prevent her from having any. Our isolation is complete. If she had allies she would not require a standing army of 1,200,000 men. The use of alliances is to alleviate the burden of military service both in time of war and peace. When France was allied with England and participated in Italy, her voice was of some weight in the world. Now even a Rattazzi thinks himself strong enough to carp at her."

IN regard to the trouble in the Episcopal church growing out of the Stubbs-Tyng (discipline) case, it comes out that the standing committee of the diocese had about come to the conclusion to let the New Brunswick matter drop, as it occurred in another diocese; but the Rev. gentleman having again (as alleged) vilipended the canon, in preaching in a Reformed Dutch Church at Saratoga, last Sunday, a case is now made out for Bishop Potter, as well as for Bishop Odenheimer. The standing committee, it is now said, consider that no alternative is now left them but to proceed at once to bring the alleged offender to trial.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lawrence, Kansas, *Journal* tells what the farm of a man living near that place has yielded this year. He raised eighty acres of corn, twenty acres of wheat and ten acres of potatoes. The corn yielded eighty bushels, the wheat thirty bushels, and the potatoes three hundred and fifty bushels per acre. The value of the entire crop, from one hundred and ten acres of land cultivated, is $5,455—a handsome income for a farmer. It should be borne in mind, however, that the crops in Kansas are unusually good this year, and that, in all probability, the owner of the farm is an exceptionably good farmer.

The *Press* says the trade of Philadelphia is fairly setting in, and that the hotels and streets are now crowded and bustling.

The emigration from Ireland is seriously felt by the English farmers at this season of the year. Heretofore large numbers of farm hands have been accustomed to cross the Irish channel to reap the English harvest; but this year the number is very small.

Within the space of ten weeks St. Anthony's Falls, in the Mississippi river, have receded no less than seventy-five feet; and this is something more than a point of mere geological interest, for if it continues it will impair or destroy this great water power and involve the material ruin of two flourishing towns—St. Anthony and Minneapolis.

To ventilate the Gold Room, New York, which is fifty feet square and twenty high, a fan blower, worked by a small steam engine, is placed in one of the upper rooms, and, drawing its supply from the external air near the top of the building, forces a continual current into the room below, changing the air every six minutes. During very hot weather the inflowing air is forced through chambers packed with ice. In winter heaters are substituted for the ice chambers.

There has not been a season for many years when fish of all kinds have been so plenty in Boston harbor as the present one. At the wharf in Hull, in one day, it is estimated that nearly one hundred dozen of mackerel were caught, while the fishermen in boats, at times, seemed to have all they wanted to do. Near Point Shirley, over six hundred pounds of blue fish were taken in one day. A small party of gentlemen caught over two hundred and fifty large cod a short distance from Nahant.

Two hundred and fifty years ago Archangel was a considerable port, where three hundred to four hundred ships, English and Dutch, might have been seen at one time. The exports consist of fish, fish oils, tallow, candles, pitch, tar, wax, iron, linseed, furs, hides, bristles, and great quantities of timber, wrought and unwrought.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Illinois has instructed its deputies to the General Convention of the Church, "to procure by general canon law, with suitable qualifications, a prohibition of the use of the marriage service of the church in cases where either party contemplating marriage shall have been previously divorced by the civil law on grounds other than that of adultery."

It is understood that the fight between Mc Coole and Jones will take place somewhere in Butler county, Ohio. The fight will commence between six and eight o'clock this morning.

Mr. Chas. Maxwell, who was charged with vending tickets in a lottery, wherein a gentleman and his wife chose to disburse their brown stone house and numerous smaller prizes, was before Justice Kiuillin, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, New York, Thursday. The complaint was dismissed and the prisoner discharged.

George L. Schuyler, of the late firm of R. & G. L. Schuyler, has filed a petition of bankruptcy in the District Court in New York City. His indebtedness is estimated at nearly four millions of dollars, and he claims to have nothing, whatever with which to settle. Some of the items in his list of liabilities mount up among the hundred thousands—one of them being for $508,456, and another for $329,309, both being for money borrowed.

The population of Helena City and Montana in general, will not increase much this season, as many go as come; the crops are good; the grasshoppers came too late, and they have no Indian war there.

The Fenian Congress will commence next Tuesday in Cleveland, Ohio. President Roberts will deliver the opening address, and will present important documents relating to the union of Fenian organizations at home and abroad. The Congress will remain in session one week, and will be attended by a thousand delegates, representing as many Circles in the United States and the Canadas.

H. W. Comstock & Co., produce and commission merchants, Indianapolis, failed last week, with liabilities over their assets amounting to $25,000. The firm is a recently established one, and has always been the speculative order.

PERSONAL.

—Among the very large number of passengers which arrived at Boston in the Cuba from Liverpool was Viscount Amberly. He is a member of the House of Commons for Nottingham, and although young, already prominent therein. He is the elder son of the eminent statesman, so long well known to us by courtesy title of Lord John Russell, but who is now at the age of 69 was created a peer, by the title of Earl Russell.

—The following anecdote is told of the late Miss Sedgewick: She had the curiosity to go to a Methodist revival meeting of the old-fashioned sort, and amid the praying and exhorting, an active elder went around among the audience, especially the sisters, to inquire as to their feelings, and encourage them to come forward for prayers, or arise and confess their sins. Coming to our heroine, who held her sharp, sparkling eyes bid under a man bonnet, he opened its wide folds rather suavily, to get at her face, and beholding her dark, piercing eyes, he started back with a mock shock, and exclaimed, "Oh, see the devil in disguise!" "Sir," replied the unregenerated but provoked authoress, "the must be then your own reflection in them." The elder moved on to the weaker sisters without more ado.

—The best photograph extant of Grant was taken while a discussion was going on among a small party of friends as to what the position should be. Grant was opposed to being taken by the artist or anybody else. While the discussion was going on the General with his cigar, sits down in the chair to wait the outcome of all this discussion. Instantly the quick eye of the artist sees that now is his time; a turn of his hand open the fly of the cameras; another—they shut, and the General is caught for all time in this natural, easy attitude.

—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Hon. Samuel Hooper, ex-Governor Clifford, and United States Collector Grinnell, of the port of New Bedford, were at Naushon Island on Sunday, as guests of John M. Forbes, Esq. Mr. Stanton will probably visit Nantucket before he returns South. His health and condition have much improved since he left Washington.

—The great-grandmother of General Grant was the grandmother of the late General Peter B. Porter, of Niagara Falls. Noah Grant, who came from Scotland, and settled at Coventry, Conn., died early, and his widow married Peter Buel, by whom she had a daughter named Abigail. Abigail was married to Dr. Joshua Porter, of Salisbury, Connecticut, and they were the parents of the late Augustus and Peter Buel Porter, of Niagara Falls.

—Ex-Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has chosen for his subject in the Old Bay State course of lectures, at Boston, "The Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln."

—Charles Dickens will give his readings in Boston the first two weeks in December. In this period he will appear six, and perhaps eight evenings. He leaves England in October.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT,

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

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CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

Its icy hand falls alike upon youthful innocence and hoary-headed age. Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectorant, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, darting Pains in the Side and Back, Emaciation, and a general negative condition of the whole system.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of the following reliable Druggist,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
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Each package will bear his written signature across the end of the box. For pamphlet containing the original prescription, the Prepared Remedy, or more full particulars, address or call on the above agent, or

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.

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WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

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Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.

WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

The Democratic Nominee for Assembly.. A Ratification Meeting--District Good for Fifteen Hundred Majority for Judge Williams.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., August 28, 1867.

A vacancy occurred on the Legislative ticket of the "States Rights" Democracy some few days since, in consequence of the withdrawal of the name of Judge Lambeston. Robert declines on account of the precarious state of his health, though he "knew he could carry the county also easy enough." So it was determined to place a healthier and more youthful Democrat upon the sacrificial altar. A substitute for the Judge was forthcoming in the person of Arnold Plum, Esq., he who "delivered up the keys to Edgar" last fall, on the occasion of his visit to Franklin in the interest of A. J.—. Arnold is considered a strong candidate, having swung the "circle of official honor" from a county office, up through all the gradations, to the halls of the National Legislature.

Carroll, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Pall-bearers, a fine young man by the way, and evidently "more sinned against than sinning," issued a call to the "unwashed" for a ratification meeting, to be held in the Court House. The hour came and with it forty-eight Republicans and fifty-six Democrats. Gen. A. B. McCalmont was the principal speaker, and served up a delectable re-hash in true Locofoco style about "nigger-equality," "Jacobin Congress," &c., &c. A disciple of Ham, in the vestibule of the house remarked, "*Good Lord, who would want to be on equality wid dis yer meetin.*" The General's appeal was of the usual character, to the passions and prejudices. No Republican in the audience but what experienced a feeling of pity for the General in so prostituting himself, to the purpose of talking about "*dead things*" for the space of three-quarters of an hour.

This Legislative District, composed of Venango and Warren, will give Williams and Duncan, from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred majority. More anon. VENANGO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

A very large and choice Stock of

NEW GOODS,

NOW OPENING.

TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF

Wholesale and Retail Buyers

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WM. SEMPLE'S,

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SUNDRIES! SUNDRIES!!

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25 kegs English Bi-Carb Soda;
25 boxes Vermicelli;
25 boxes Macaroni;
50 boxes rocker's Farina;
100 boxes 1 and 2 Sardines;
150 boxes Colgate's assorted Fancy Soaps;
50 cases Sperm Candles;
50 cases Olive Oil, quarts and pints;
50 boxes Nortor's P. A. Cheese;
200 cases assorted Jellies, in tumblers;
50 cases Currant Jelly, in tumblers;
25 boxes Norfolk Chocolate;
25 boxes Premium Chocolate;
100 bags African Peanuts;
50 bags Southern Peanuts;
25 bags Nica Almonds;
10 bales Bird Alpiste;
50 bags Filberts;
30 bags Cream Nuts;
10 bags Grenoble Walnuts;
50 cases assorted Pickles;
25 cases real gallon Pickles;
30 doz. English Pickles, Chow Chow and Gherkins;
20 trails Dates; just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
126, 128 and 128½ WOOD STREET.

PATENT REVERSIBLE

PAPER COLLAR,

Cheapest Collar Ever Invented,

Showing the embossed or printed stitch equally well on both sides. Made in white, fancy and printed stitch, and in all the different styles of

BYRON, GARROTE, SHAKESPEARE, DERBY, YACHT CLUB, &c.

THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN

Water Proof Glace, Linen Finish and Bank Note, plain.

Mens Cuffs, all sizes, in LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are prepared to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both in COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market.

For sale to the trade by

F. H. EVANS,
Manufacturer's Agent, 91 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the

Dime Savings Institution,

No. 67 FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, to November 1st; 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

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500 LBS FOR SALE BY
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Are now prepared to furnish BRICK in small or large quantities at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at their Yard, corner of Try and Fourth streets, and near David Stein's Coal Yard.

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MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

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No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 108 FIFTH STREET

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

State Agricultural Society

WILL HOLD ITS EXHIBITION

AT PITTSBURGH,

TUESDAY, Sept. 24th,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th,

THURSDAY, Sept. 26th,

FRIDAY, Sept. 27th.

AN OFFICE IS OPEN AT

No. 10 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

Catalogues of Premiums can be obtained upon application there.

The Entry Books must close on MONDAY EVENING, September 23d, unless in special cases, to be determined by the Committee. For purpose of entering, the office will be open until 11 o'clock on the night of that day.

All pedigrees of stock must be handed into the office of the Secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

All persons, EXHIBITORS, who desire offering stock or articles for sale, must notify the Secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

Hay and Straw will be furnished FREE; all other feed at current market rates. Water in full supply.

The regulations will in all cases be closely adhered to. The Exhibition will open on

Tuesday, Sept. 24, at Noon.

Single admission 25 cents; membership One Dollar, with four admission tickets; life membership Ten Dollars; carriages, horses at driver 75 cents; passengers 25 cents; single horse and rider 50 cents; amphitheater 25 cents.

Premiums will be paid as soon as the Secretary can prepare the awards for the Treasurer, but not before FRIDAY, September 27th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Efficient police and guard, both for day and night, for the protection of all articles on exhibition, has been provided.

A. BOYD HAMILTON,
PRESIDENT.

A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.

Office of the State Agricultural Society, Harrisburg, September 2, 1867. d

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

A few avaricious and unprincipled Flour Dealers in and around Pittsburgh, are giving purchasing second-hand sacks, with our brand upon them, filling them with an inferior quality, and selling it as our Flour. Finding it difficult to procure a sufficiency of second-hand sacks, they are trying to get the sack maker here to make and print for them.

To prevent this fraud, we are now pasting our sacks, and selling them with a printed label, with name of firm and date of manufacture.

Any person, register of the Flour made each day, and the

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(From our Fashion Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, August, 1867.

A DRESS CONGRESS.

English women have taken the initiative in organizing a "Dress Reform League," the object of which is to cut loose from the slavery of adherence to Paris fashions. It is hardly likely at present to abate the dignity and importance of a "movement," but it shows at least a disposition to exercise common sense and independence, and will prepare the way for a more universal and concerted action in the future. Perhaps it is hardly fair to the women of this country to speak of this action on the part of English women as initiatory, for quite a number of preparatory steps have been taken here towards emancipation from the thraldom of milliners and dressmakers abroad and at home, but heretofore they have been unsuccessful, partly because they did not originate in the right quarter, partly because they were not persistently carried out; but principally from the want of taste and social position of those who sought to inaugurate the new *regime*.

At present merchants and milliners have it pretty much all their own way, and this is not surprising.

Every woman cannot invent her own style of dress—few have the time, taste or inventive genius necessary to originate a new idea in bonnets, cloaks or dresses; moreover, if they could and would it would be too costly to attempt it. Toilets made to order after original designs are very expensive affairs, and the mass of women have therefore no alternative. They must take what they find or go without.

Some years ago the present writer called together a congress of women to discuss the subject of dress for American women, and only regrets that the pressure of duties and the overwhelming aspect of public affairs subsequently induced her to abandon the project. The call was answered by many of the most distinguished women in society and in letters—the wife of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Washington, and other ladies of equal distinction, expressed themselves wholly and heartily in favor of some movement that should have for its object emancipation from the thraldom of foreign dictation in regard to dress.

As a general rule, however, American women—those who give tone and grace to society—are very much afraid of what are called "Reforms." They are naturally conservative, and dress reform is associated in their minds with short straight hair, lank figures, large flat-soled shoes, and a regular system of defiance of all feminine rules and proprieties.

A "Reform League," therefore, would not be likely to find favor with those who alone could assist it to achieve any important results. An American Congress of Fashion would be likely to take better. It would address itself to the proper class of persons—to influential "society" women.

The most extended intercourse which has taken place between Europe and America of late years by the increase of travel has dissipated many of the notions which American women formerly entertained respecting French infallibility. They find French women homely, and some of them ill-dressed; and, take it all together, Parisian taste is hardly equal to their own. Why then should they wait for French milliners to issue their orders before deciding on the size of their bonnets, and the color, texture, and material of their dresses?

The simple explanation is that Paris is acknowledged Queen of the realm of fashion all over the civilized world, and an authority of some kind being necessary, it is easier to take one ready made than to set up an opposition.

There is one view of fashion, however, as it is at present for the consideration of every intelligent American woman, and that is, its falsity and deception. It teaches, not how to preserve and heighten the charms of youth, beauty and womanliness, but how to cheat, deceive and simulate. It is made up of pretences—its fashions are all how to falsify and seem to be what one is not. It demands neither cleanliness, temperance or purity as the price of eternal youth, but tempts its devotees to rid themselves of all attraction by indulgence, and then cover up their wrinkles and deformities by paint, powder and false inventions, which leave men wholly in the dark as to how much of a woman is her natural self and how much belongs to the hairdresser, the perfumer, the milliner and the manmilliner.

Fashion deserves a better mission than this. Fashion should teach our young women how much better it is to have and preserve their own bright luxuriance of hair, their exquisite delicacy of complexion, their light and graceful figures than all the made aids and artifices in the world.

Fashion should educate young women to the expression of refinement instead of teaching them how dimsily to conceal or veil real coarseness or vulgarity. But I beg the gentle reader's pardon, (that is to say, if the editor does not cut this long-winded preface out). A fashion letter is hardly the proper place for a protest against fashion, and as no American Congress of Fashion has met as yet we must preface abide by what we find through the usual sources of information.

THE COUNTRY AND CROQUET.

March has for a long time been considered more winter than spring, and to make it even September is beginning to be set down to the account of summer. It is no longer fashionable to leave the country at the end of August. September is found to be just the month for the enjoyment of croquet and marticle, and the first of October, or even the fifteenth, abundantly early enough for the city inspection of new fall fashions and the preparation for the festivities of the winter season. Croquet and dressing for croquet are, therefore, the momentous questions of the hour,

To play croquet properly it is absolutely necessary that a short dress or one looped over a petticoat be worn. Long dresses are altogether too much in the way and the cause of muttered ejaculations, by no means polite.

The prettiest toilettes are white, white linen, mohair, or alapaca and even piqué, which is by no means too summery for September and looks very pretty trimmed with black, blue or scarlet washing braid, or prettier still with black and scarlet or black, white and scarlet mixed, or as it is called "rainbows."

The "Breton" embroidery—that is to say an embroidery in mixed colors—is the rage upon white cashmere, mohair, flannel and alpaca, and has not yet lost its novelty. Suits of this description consisting of skirt and short sac with an underwaist of silk or linen are the most admired for croquet and are worn by young ladies with marked effect. Gentlemen particularly admire them.

Breton jackets in scarlet or white are not only very pretty but exceedingly useful. After duty at the seaside or at country croquet parties possibly aiding in the securing of a husband, they will still be found convenient and picturesque objects at the breakfast table when mornings are too cool for the white wrapper and muslin negligé alone.

MORNING DRESSES.

Although practically no change has yet been made in ladies' attires indicating the approach of cooler weather, various preparations have been made and are on foot which will be visible to the general public as soon as the state of the thermometer will warrant.

Very pretty new morning dresses are made of striped foulard or mohair in blue and white, green and white or scarlet and white, with velvet collar and cuffs in the contrasting color neatly embroidered with maroon silk braids filled in with beads. Ladies can easily and quickly work these collars and cuffs for themselves and the dress is then new, stylish and very inexpensive.

Another style is made of plain cashmere, gored without pleats and trimmed with silk in a contrasting color, the silk being used to form a small pelerine cape for the shoulders, which imparts a decidedly *antique* character to the costume.

There is a new cloak, a sort of long gored sacque, which buttons straight down the front, to which capes are attached, and which are so comfortable and convenient that they ought to become very popular, especially in the country, where furs are less worn and warmth and protection is necessary.

CRINOLINE.

Crinoline is growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Some ladies dispense with it altogether indoors, but this is just as bad as the other extreme. In Paris it is still almost universally worn, but it is quite unobtrusive and almost imperceptible. There are none of the violent fluctuations from nothing to the old fashioned rotundity which are still to be seen among us.

Very small hoops and underskirts gored, are a necessity with gored dresses, and ladies who would avoid the imputation of ignorance and bad taste, must remember this.

A new skirt all wool, made in straight pleats so as to fit perfectly over a small hoop, is among the fall novelties. It is called the "Boulevard" and will naturally supersede the Balmoral, as it is light, durable, handsome, and specially adapted to the requirements of the present style of dress. It is made in different styles, some plain, some embroidered, some trimmed with several rows of alpaca braid, and others with a box pleating, bound on either edge with braid.

Some of the embroidered skirts are very handsome. The green, purple, and violet, for instance, embroidered with black, or pearl color embroidered with crimson. These are worn so that the embroidery is visible beneath the short dresses or long dresses looped over them. The "Boulevard" skirt range at about the same price as the Balmoral, clean off with great facility, and as they are made to suit all sorts of tastes, will undoubtedly become very popular.

SHORT DRESSES.

The short dress for walking wear is now an established institution, and if it is permanent as it promises to be, will greatly assist to reorganize the general wretched physique of American women. Late styles in the thicker and warmer fabrics are made of a medium length; that is to say, an inch and a half or two inches from the ground, and with a flat trimming which only simulates a double skirt. This trimming is put on plain, in squares or in Vandykes to match the sac, which is worn with it and which completes a neat and simple dress.

INDOOR DRESSES

Are stylishly made of plain aglace silk or poplin, trimmed with rich jet embroidery. A plain gored dress with collar and cuffs, girdle and epaulettes composed of fine net work and pendents of jet is very *distingue*.

Jet waist-bands and waist-bands worked with jet are among the most fashionable novelties, and will undoubtedly remain in vogue during the entire coming season.

Instead of collars strings of beads a yard and a half long are sometimes worn, wound three times round the neck, and having a cross or other pendant ornament attached to the lowest bead.

The skirts for indoor dresses are made very long behind, but sufficiently short in front to clear the ground and allow of walking without any inconvenience.

FLOWING SLEEVES.

The straight hanging sleeve with the coat sleeve beneath is the most fashionable form of open flowing sleeve, and by far the most sensible for winter wear. Of course it would be absurd to make it up for plain house or walking dresses, but in rich material it is very handsome, and the hanging sleeve lined with white satin and the under sleeve composed of puffed lace or profusely trimmed with lace.

Fanciful morning dresses may also have hanging sleeves, if the wearer have not to perform household duty in helping to coffee and cakes. A pretty morning dress, for example, is made of grey cashmere trimmed with bands of blue silk, the straight hanging sleeves of grey, the under coat sleeves of lace, and blue silk buttons down the front.

SHAWLS.

Quite a revival has taken place in shawls. White and large lace shawls have been much the fashion this summer that a new impetus has been given to the general trade, and this has been strengthened by the beauty of some of the specimens sent to the Paris exhibition, and duplicates of which are soon expected to arrive here.

Some of these are reversible, displaying a vivid gold on one side and a brilliant scarlet on the other, through a rich cashmere pattern, woven some in silk and others in the finest wool.

Pending the arrival of these Oriental splendors, we must be content with the new Cashmere and Paisley shawls, with their black and scarlet centers and fine grey borders, and find consolation in the latest method of wearing them, which is to fold them square and either turn the top over as a straight cape or arrange it as a *burnous*.

NEW BONNETS.

There is not much to be said as yet about fall bonnets, but it is certain that they will be smaller rather than larger and worn quite upon the top of the head. Two models just received from Paris will afford some indication of the forthcoming styles.

The first is composed of small shells of blue satin, forming a circle in the center of which is a tuft of blue feathers, a narrow rim of feathers or fringe fall over the edge. Blonde lappets over satin are fastened under the chin.

This is a very original style and is called distinguished. The only difficulty is that the tuft looks very like what the children call a "top knot."

The second model consists of a diadem which surmounts the forehead and is attached either to a small fanchon or scarf of velvet bordered with blonde, which is fastened down under the chin or under the chignon, according to taste and fancy.

The diadem is mounted upon a stiff foundation and embroidered with beads or edged with pendants, pearls or feather fringe. Small curled bands and tufts of feathers will be used very extensively as trimming upon the new fall and winter bonnets and also for ornamenting dresses.

Charming new carriage parasols are composed wholly of feathers, very light and downy and miniature in size compared with the large ungainly styles which were introduced during the past season and made all the more intolerable by a weight of coarse embroidery. Of the feather parasols, or rather sun-shades, I have only seen a few specimens, and these were brought by ladies just returned from Paris. They were generally in two colors, or rather in white, with a contrasting color, the most striking being a mixture of orange.

The new veils are cut in points across the lower edge. They are simply composed of dotted tulle, edged with narrow black and white blonde.

TAN AND SUNBURN.

Ladies who have spent the summer in the country or at the sea-side, may be glad to know of some simple remedies for tan and sunburn. When the face is burnt red by exposure, it is best to bathe it with a little cold cream. This simple and pleasant wash will remove the discoloration and swelling as if by magic, and leave the skin cool and smooth. To prevent tan and sunburn it is a good plan to take the juice of a fresh lemon and rub it in thoroughly, before going into the open air, allowing it to dry on the face, at night dust a little oat meal upon the skin, and the next morning, after washing off, apply a little cold cream or buttermilk. Such simple and harmless treatment will be found much more effectual than the use of cosmetics, which close up the pores and dry and roughen the finest complexion in a frightful way, and in a very short space of time.

TORTURING THE HAIR.

It is a positive fact that after burning, bleaching and endeavoring in every possible way to give to their hair the lately fashionable light tint, there are women so insane in their devotion to the last new whim as to set about with equal zeal to "bronze" their hair, after a recent and most approved method. Such women deserve to lose their natural and most beautiful ornament as they invariably do, and say what they will no amount of "beards," "curls," "chignons," "switches," etc., etc., can ever compensate them or take its place. Some of the happiest moments of many a women's life are spent in the quiet brushing and dressing of the hair, and denuded of that she feels in her solitary moments a spectacle to charm. While some women are dyeing and destroying their hair, there are others, however, who are endeavoring to revive the old style of wearing it in long natural curls in waves, which are obtained by dampening and baiding at night, and taking it out in the mdrning. The latter method is the most striking and unique, and adapts itself admirably to persons whose hair is only just beginning to grow longafter having been cut short and who therefore find a difficulty in arranging it in the usual way.

Short curls, divided into two rows across the front of the head by a thick band, and longer curls massed high behind, is a method for wearing the hair, very much in vogue, and generally becoming.

JENNIE JUNE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DEBILITY AND LANGUOR—To remove the cause and prevent the effects is the true theory on which the treatment pursued by these medicines is founded. Languor arises from debility, and debility from the impoverishment of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. If from the latter, the Pills are the best tonic medicines in use, and for their purifying and sanative properties they are unexcelled. For sick headache, nervous disorders, enervation, indigestion, and depression of spirits, they are the only remedy. Fold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. R. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

Engagement of the beautiful and accomplished young artiste.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

Who will make her first appearance THIS (Monday) EVENING, September 2d, 1867, in Sheridan Knowles' beautiful five act play of the

HUNCHBACK.

Julia.....Miss Charlotte Thompson.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

☞ REOPENING—PROF. COWPER'S DANCING ACADEMY, at the new Assembly Rooms, No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theatre, will be opened on MONDAY, September 2d, 1867, for the season. Days of Tuition—Monday and Wednesday, Masters' and Misses' Class, 3 P. M. Gent's Class, 8 o'clock, evening. Circular to be had at Music Stores, or from

PROFESSOR COWPER,
At St. Charles Hotel.

DANCING ACADEMY.

PROF. COWPER will open his new Dancing Academy at EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, on THURSDAY, September 5th, 1867, for the season. Days of Tuition—Thursday and Saturday. Masters' and Misses' Class at 3 P. M. Gent's Class at 8 o'clock, evening. Circulars to be had at the Music Stores, or from Prof. COWPER, at St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,

56 FIFTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

JAMES P. TANNER

NO. 56 WOOD STREET,

Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.

☞ An examination is requested.

STOCK SALES.

CITY BONDS, BANK, GAS, BRIDGE AND OTHER VALUABLE STOCKS—TUESDAY EVENING, September 3d, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street.

10 shares Citizens' National Bank;
5 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
5 shares German National Bank;
30 shares Pittsburgh Gas Company;
10 shares Citizens' Insurance Co.;
15 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge;
10 shares Monongahela Bridge;
8 shares Mercantile National Telegraph Co;
150 shares Columbia Oil Company;
100 shares Mansfield Coal and Lime Co;
1 share Mechanics' Car Co;
$1,000 City of Pittsburgh 6 per cent. Bond.

A. McILWAINE, Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.

JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND

Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,

Bought and sold.

Title Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.

Who care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE

On Life or Property, obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extensive facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, to my integrity and qualifications in the line I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE,

FIXTURES AND LEASE,

OF A LARGE VINEGAR MANUFACTORY,

Having a large and good custom. Also the property now used as a Warehouse, opposite said Factory. Will be sold separate or together, as the purchaser may desire. Terms easy and satisfactory reason given for selling.

366 and 367 Lacock Street, Allegheny.

Or corner PENN and HAND STS.

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 36 feet wide, with a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 6 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business in a speedily improved Dye Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,

E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!
FURNITURE!
FURNITURE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LEMON & WEISE,

118 FOURTH STREET.

Parlor, Drawing Room, Chamber, Dining Room, Hall, Office and other Furniture generally, at REDUCED PRICES. The most desirable place to buy furniture in the city.

DAUBLER, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers.

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnets, Hats,

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY GOODS,

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITTANIA WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

100 Wood Street.

MWF

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

TO OIL REFINERS

THOS. S. CALHOUN

CARPENTER,

NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CRUDE OIL,

Condensing and Water Tanks

AGITATORS,

BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.

IRON TANK,

BOTTOMS AND TOPS,

ANUALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done by Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the fortest notice. cod

CARPETS.

BARGAINS IN

CARPETS,

AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.

Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN

LACE CURTAINS,

AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. cod

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.

WHITE CHECKED and FANCY

MATTINGS,

AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN

Ingrain and Common

CARPETS.

Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at a great Decline in Price.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Street.

PRICES REDUCED

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.

In view of buying our ALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,

(OVER BATES & BELL.)

REMOVAL

TO

No. 51 FIFTH ST.

McCALLUM BROS.,

HAVE NOW OPEN,

AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,

A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns

MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

LOW PRICED CARPETING.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

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One Present worth $40,000.
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And many other large presents, the whole amounting to

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For full schedule of Presents, see circulars, sent free on application. Each Certificate of Stock is accompanied with a

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Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying the same to our local Agents will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate Engraving, at choice from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock, insuring One Present in the GREAT DISTRIBUTION, ON DECEMBER 25, 1867, at Philadelphia, New Jersey.

No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or, the Early Days of the Revolution." No. 4—Annabel Lee. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 2 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal street Depot, Allegheny.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing Apparel, limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value, and all Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York,

VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 2:15 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, foot of LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 9:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH. 1867.

Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:30 a m
Cleve. and Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:30 a m
Erie & Yan Ex	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Chicago Mail	9:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:45 a m
Chicago Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:40 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:00 a m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	3:40 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex.	2:00 p m	Erie & Yan Ex	6:45 p m
Chicago Ex.	4:30 p m	Chicago Ex.	10:30 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	9:30 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.

N. Bf'lo Acc.	8:15 a m	N. Bf'lo Acc.	6:30 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Bf'lo Acc.	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:07 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:20 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:00 a m
Wells'ville Ac.	3:10 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:07 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Bf'lo Ac.	5:40 p m	N. Bf'lo Acc.	4:10 p m
N. Bf'lo Acc.	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

☞ 10:45 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
☞ 2:15 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	10:00 a m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
Broken Straw Accom.	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
Connellsville Accom.	11:00 a m	6:30 a m
Second " "	10:00 p m	2:05 p m
Brookville's "	4:10 p m	10:00 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton.	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh18 W. R. STOUT, Sup't.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Hastings, Hibernia, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Gilphard's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

jy28

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

jy28-1y

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R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,

JOSEPH SPENCER.....JAMES M'KAY

SPENCER & M'KAY,

Maltsters and Brewers

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ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug31-1y

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GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

IN STORE,

75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.

STURGEON BROS.,

303 Liberty street.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at 105 FIFTH STREET.

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THE LARGEST

Trimming & Notion House

IN THE WEST.

NEW GOODS,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES.
WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS.
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.
FURNISHING GOODS.
PAPER COLLARS.
FLANNELS, YARNS AND WORSTEDS.

☞ BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock, at

Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,

Brown Sheetings,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS,

STRIPES, TWEEDS,

CASSIMERES,

PRINTS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.,

Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the

Dry Goods Line,

AND AT THE

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.

TICKINGS,

Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Checks, &c.

A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of

Barred Country Flannels.

PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.

SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

19 FIFTH STREET,

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

Bead Gimps and Fringes,

A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape,

We have just opened a superior lot of

LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,

Of the best quality and most popular styles. We invite special attention to our new lot of

ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.

THE "STAR SHIRT,"

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED.

HANDSOME BARD FRENCH POPLINS.
HANDSOME BARD TOIL DE VENICE.
RICH STRIPED POPLINS & VELOURS.
PLAIN POPLINS & EMPRESS CLOTHS.
CHINTZES, &c., &c.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

Pan Handle Route.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, August 4th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave	2:05 a. m.	9:40 a. m. 2:30 p. m.
Arrive	10:55 a. m.	9:45 p. m. 10:05 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave	6:10 a m	11:05 a m 3:45 p m 5:05 p m
Arrive	8:20 a m	9:35 a m 3:45 p m 6:35 p m

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and notice on Office window *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCOLL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. F. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED STATES COURT.

A Verdict of Guilty in the Robert Black Counterfeiting Case.--Conclusion of the Jury Trials--Bankruptcy Questions to be Argued This Week--The Myers and Johnson Counterfeiting Cases.

In the United States District Court Saturday morning the arguments in the Robert Black counterfeiting case were concluded, and a verdict of guilty rendered.

Mr. Moore addressed the jury on behalf of the United States. He said that the counsel of the case had, it seemed, traveled far out of the record, and he proposed to traverse some of the statements. A variety of questions had been introduced on the trial that perhaps would injuriously affect the minds of the jury. It was not proper to introduce the Moffitt case in this trial. The statements in reference to the Moffitt case were then considered. The information in this case of Black's was made about one year ago against him, in common with ten or twelve others. Mr. Dawson, the informant, was away and could not be found, and he was in all probability a fugitive from justice. This gang of counterfeiters and counterfeiters and shovers of bad coin throughout the country of those who attempted to bring them to justice; these robbers came here and thronged the court room to carry out their schemes for putting down the principles of law and order, but the eye of justice was upon them, and their crime would sometime be punished.

The allegations of the indictment were then considered. The first was that the defendant had in his possession counterfeit money with intent to publish the same. As proved, it was clear from the evidence that Black had counterfeit money in his possession, and from the circumstances of the case it was evident that he had it in his possession with criminal intentions. On several occasions the jury was informed by those different witnesses that they were at the house of Black, the defendants, and he apparently desired to talk about the subject of counterfeit money continually, this indicated that the subject was in his mind all the time. He had told witnesses that he could have burned a grate full of the money. How was it conceivable that an honest man should have that amount of counterfeit money in his possession? It must have been for a guilty purpose with criminal knowledge and intent.

Another fact which the Government sought to establish was the charge of passing, or attempting to pass, counterfeit notes. At the race course it appeared that the man was attempting to engage, at that race, in getting rid of this money. The impression would be drawn from the circumstances attending the buying of an article from a peddler.

The third proposition that the government sought to prove was that the defendant was engaged in trading in counterfeit money. His expecting counterfeit money from on board the Gallatin was a proof of this. If the testimony upon this point was accepted this case was clearly established.

The government had proved all it sought to establish.

SPEECH OF MR. MARSHALL.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., then addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant:

He said that at the close of the testimony on Friday, he was anxious to submit the case to the jury without argument; he thought the case had tried itself. He referred to the remarks of Mr. Moore, and claimed that he (Moore) had made statements in reference to the case that were improper. Robert Black was an ignorant man; could not read, and it would not be likely that a gang of counterfeiters would make him the head and front of a conspiracy when he could not tell a bank bill.

Mr. Alexander Moffit case was then dwelt upon at some length, and it was claimed that Moffit was a perjured man, and that when Moffit was tried for conspiracy, Black was told by Walters if he testified against Moffit, he (Black) would be sent to the penitentiary.

It would appear from the argument which had just been heard, that the defendant bought counterfeit money at the rate of 840 per hundred, and gave it away. Such arguments were not to be considered very reasonable. In reference to the testimony about the purchase of the table cloth of a peddler and the alleged payment of counterfeit money for it, Mr. M. claimed that it appeared from the circumstances that the defendant did not pay counterfeit money for the articles.

The case against Black was denounced as a part of a conspiracy of Moffitt, who was denounced as being a fit subject for the penitentiary.

SPEECH OF MR. CARNAHAN.

The District Attorney concluded the case on the part of the government. This was the last case on the calendar, and it was soon to be submitted to them for decision. The law in reference to counterfeiting was read to the jury, and the testimony considered at some length. The character of Moffitt had been assailed--assailed more in argument than in testimony; no testimony of consequence had been given against Moffitt's character. Mr. C. said a few years ago Mr. Moffitt was doing business, and shortly after some of these alleged counterfeiters were arrested, his carriage factory was burned down and he was reduced in one night to poverty. Mr. C. thought that from the testimony in the case the jury would be justified in rendering a verdict of guilty.

THE CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge McCandless then delivered the charge to the jury. He first spoke of the crime the defendant had been indicted for, which was for passing and having in his possession counterfeit ten dollar treasury greenback notes, and it was the duty of this jury to decide whether this was the case. A number of matters had been introduced incidentally that had nothing to do with the main question, except so far as they referred to the credibility of witnesses. The jury had nothing to do with prosecutions tried in other courts, except so far as they might show causes that would induce witnesses to vary from the strict line of truth. The Government had a public prosecution, and no private prosecutions were had in the United States District Court. In reference to the side issues, it was for the jury to say whether it affected the testimony. If the testimony of the two Walters was to be received then the Government had made out a case.

In conclusion, His Honor remarked that it might be regarded as strange that not one witness was called as to the character of the defendant. Where there were doubts in a case and the defendant had a good character, testimony upon this point should be introduced. The Government could not attack the character of a witness unless it was proved by the defense to be good.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired and after an absence of about three-quarters of an hour rendered a verdict of guilty on both indictments. The prisoner was then committed to jail to await his sentence.

JURORS DISCHARGED.

All of the jurors except those empannelled in the above case were discharged on Friday, and this jury was discharged with the thanks of the court from further attendance this term.

Judge McCandless said the court would adjourn until Monday, when the arguments in bankruptcy cases would be heard.

The arguments in reference to the motion for a new trial in the Myers and Johnson counterfeiting cases will be heard on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Patents Issued.

The following is a list of patents issued to Pennsylvanians during the week ending August 27, each bearing that date:

Thornton A. Shinn, of Baden, for improvement in instruments in measuring dry goods.

Thornton A. Shinn, of Baden, for improvement in cider mills.

John R. Smith, of Connellsville, assignor to self and Wm. H. Dennison, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improved machine for crushing and washing sand.

George Walters and Thomas Shaffer, of Phoenixville, for improved idle for wrought iron beams or girders.

D. B. Bashore, of Palmyra, for improvement in lamp shades.

John Snively, of Williamsburg, for improvement in chimney tops.

H. Weston, of Towanda, for improvement in lamps.

Wm. F. Beaton, of Philadelphia, for combined pen and eraser.

Wm. F. Beaton, of Philadelphia, for improvement in frames for the glasses of carriage curtains.

Sandy Harris, of Philadelphia, assignor to self and Daniel Bevan, of same place, for improved sash weight.

J. S. Henry and A. H. Reist of Manheim, for improvement in horse hay forks.

W. S. Kyerom, of Philadelphia, for improvement in hoop skirts.

Wm. Ryner, of Philadelphia, assignor to self and John C. Hopewell, of Flemington, N. J., for improvement in steam dyeing apparatus.

Cornelius Burlew, of Lockhaven, assignor to self, and Thornton Smith, of Washington, D. C., for improved concrete and tile paving.

William E. Catlin, of Wayne township, for musical scale.

Ralph S. Jennings, of Philadelphia, assignor to self, and Charles D. Macqueen, of same place, for playing card board.

Thomas Welham, of Philadelphia, for improvement in water wheels.

Benjamin R. Dorwart, of Lancaster, assignor to self and Frank Stahl, of same place, for improved shutter fastenings.

Reuben N. Eby, of Upper Leacock township, for improvement in cultivator.

G. W. Fowne, of Jenner's Cross Roads, for improvement in churns.

Samuel Harpster, of Center Hill, for improvement in corn planters.

C. L. Lochman, of Carlisle, for improved cork press.

Benjamin Scott, of New Brigton, for improved railroad joints.

A. B. Smith, of Clinton, for improved sorghum sugar evaporator.

Abealom Saeger, of Meadville, for improvement in wood pickers.

Josiah D. Hechner, of Norristonville, assignor to self, D. S. Hechner and J. S. Hechner, of same place, for improvement in horse rakes.

Thomas C. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, for improved cord tightener for curtains.

Ira Manning, of Philadelphia, for improved channeling and levelling machine.

PERSONAL.--Captain J. G. Tomlinson, of this city, has been chosen Superintendent of the Marine Oil Company, operating on the Hiner Farm, Pithole, in place of D. Laughlin, who has resigned.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.

List of the Delegates Elected--The Probable Result.

The primary elections, called by the County Executive Committee, to elect delegates to the Union Republican County Convention, which will be held in the Court House to-morrow morning, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for State Senator and Assembly, were held on Saturday. In many of the districts the result was warmly contested, and an unusually large vote polled. In the Third ward, in this city, as is usual upon such occasions, a disagreement occurred. Shortly after three o'clock the friends of Mr. Errett congregated at the polls, when the door was forced open by a resident of the Sixth ward, an organization effected and the voting commenced. At five o'clock, the hour designated by the call, the other party arrived, and seeing how matters stood, formed a new Board, and commenced receiving votes from another window. At seven o'clock the votes received by both Boards were counted, and stood: For W. J. White, and A. J. Kemp, (Errett's delegates) 138; Joseph Hastings and George Glass, (Bigham) 25. The other Board stood: For Hastings and Glass, 225; White and Kemp, 13. Considerable feeling was exhibited, and the matter will be referred to the Convention, for settlement.

In the Second ward, Allegheny, John K. Brown and Joseph McDonald run as delegates for Bigham for Senate and D. L. Smith for Assembly, while Stephen H. Geyer and Thomas Hall represented Errett for Senate and George R. Riddle for Assembly. The contest was very exciting, and the friends of each party exerted themselves to the utmost. Bigham and Smith's delegates proved successful, receiving a majority of thirty. The full vote polled was 394.

The following is a list of the delegates elected, as far as could be ascertained:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward--Wm R. Boggs and Wm. B. Hunter.

Second Ward--James Vick and Thomas W. Davis. Third Ward--(Contested.)

Fourth Ward--Capt. W. B. Tomlinson and Chas. W. Robb.

Fifth Ward--First Precinct: David Beck and George Caughey. Second Precinct: Richard Thompson and Thomas Harris.

Sixth Ward--First Precinct: Joseph A. Butler and Samuel Mellhenny. Second Precinct: Wm. Shore, Jr., and John Little. Contested by John Wallace.

Seventh Ward--James McEwen and Chas Kehew.

Eighth Ward--A. J. Moon and Jas. Mawhinney.

Ninth--John Cochrane and David McClelland.

Tenth--Jacob F. Slagle and John T. Brown.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward--Charles Cutler and John Morrow.

Second Ward--John K. Brown and Joseph McDonald.

Third Ward--First Precinct: Arthur Hobson and Wm. Scandrett. Second Precinct--Col. Geo. Geist and Capt. Superintendent Lee.

Fourth Ward--First precinct: Hon. John Morrison and A. J. Patterson. Second precinct: D. M. Mullin and Lewis Mellor.

Fifth Ward--Wm. J. Caughey and S. B. Davis.

Sixth Ward--Thomas Bard and C. Lippincott.

Seventh Ward--Andrew Arent and August Miller.

BOROUGHS.

Lawrenceville--First Ward--Jacob Wainwright Wm. Hosack. Second Ward--Charles North and Anthony D. Anderson.

Mount Washington--D. B. Ferguson and Jacob Geib.

Monongahela--Nathan Brookah and John Kell.

West Pt. Liberty--John Auld and Adam Wilson.

South Pittsburgh--Dr. J. H. Roberts and Henry Moorhead.

Duquesne--Wm. Krebs and Edward Coates.

Turtle Creek--Robert McCall and Captain D. D. Humes.

McKeesport--A. C. Critchlow and General J. McK Snodgrass.

Temperanceville--(Contested.)

Birmingham--First precinct: Wm. Graham and J. Geisse. Second precinct: T. B. Atterbury and Fred. Feigel.

East Birmingham--Wm. Mettenzwi and Alexander McKee.

TOWNSHIPS.

Liberty--Joseph Dilworth and Washington Lowry.

Collins--First Precinct: R. W. Thomas and C. B. Bostwick. Second Precinct: David Holmes and Joseph Stanger. (Instructed for Bigham, Ford, Coon, Wilson and Peters.)

Oakland--Wm. Harrison and Isaac Jones.

Reserve--Chairman Louis Fritz and John Nisser.

Robinson--Alex. Steer and John Anderson.

Scott--Christian Hoge and J. Kennedy.

Beaver--Wm. Wattach and Wm. Moni.

Findley--August Campbell and C. McHenry.

Ohio--Philip Reed and Samuel Morrison.

Elizabeth--Frank Patterson and H. Applegate.

Wilkins--Wm. Wattach and Thomas E. Chalfant.

Pitt--J. M. Hunter and Jacob Glosser.

Versailles--(Delegates instructed for Bigham.)

In the forty-nine districts given above, Senator Bigham, it is claimed, will have the votes of fully two-thirds of the delegates, and of the remaining thirty-two districts he has heard from his friends are confident he will have a majority in his favor. His nomination on first ballot is generally conceded. It is impossible to arrive at anything definite relative to the chances of the candidates for Assembly nominations, although Mr. W. R. Fo d, from this city, and D. L. Smith, from Allegheny, will go into convention with a large force of delegates pledged to them. Of the old members, Messrs. Colville and Peters claim that they will succeed in being re-nominated. As there are some forty-two candidates in the field for nominating to the lower House, it is evident there will be a lively contest on first ballot, at least.

Serious Case of Delirium Tremens--A Young Man Jumps from a Third Story Window.

About two o'clock Saturday morning, a young man named Henry Maringa jumped to the pavement from a third story window of Bernard Grey's hotel, at the drove yards, Second Ward, Allegheny. He had been boarding at this hotel, and, it is stated, was in a raving condition an attack of the *mania potu*, and during the temporary absence of the parties who were attending him, he was taken worse and jumped from the window. When he was picked up it was found that his right thigh bone had been fractured, and he was otherwise seriously injured. He was removed to the Mercy Hospital, and Dr. Denniston attended to his injuries. Up to last evening the unfortunate man was unable to eat anything and was frequently taken with vomiting, and it is feared that he has sustained internal injuries. He is still very violent, and it is feared will not recover. He is a painter, and has for some time been employed in the shops of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, at the outer depot in Allegheny city.

A Jealous Husband Drowns His Wife and is Himself Drowned--The Wife Formerly of Pittsburgh.

The Louisville *Democrat* contains the following:

We have already published the details of a very mysterious and horrible affair that occurred near the little village of Alton, Ind., on the 24th ult. On that morning a man and woman debarked from the steamer Rose Hite. Subsequently their bodies were found, and the evidence was complete that the woman had been drowned by her husband, and that the monster, in the perpetration of his horrid crime, had lost his own life.

"Who the parties were was not accurately known, but a gentleman informed us yesterday that they were man and wife, and that their names were Mrs. Mary E. Burton and her husband. She was formerly of Pittsburgh, and he of Cincinnati. He was mate of a bowlder-boat, now lying at Wasaw, and was a man notorious for his strong passions. Jealousy of his wife instigated the terrible tragedy. Mrs. Burton has relatives residing in Pittsburgh."

The Excelsior Iron Works.

To-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, by order of receiver, John D. Bailey, Esq., will sell by outcry, to the highest bidder, the rolling mill and hinge factory, known as the Excelsior Iron Works. These works are admirably located on the Ohio river, two and a half miles below the city, having unsurpassed railway and river facilities for the transportation of their manufactures as well as the receipt of the raw material used in the works. The machinery is all in complete order, and the works contain everything usually found in first-class rolling mills, and all of the best description. Men of capital, who desire to embark in a legitimate paying business, will find this a rare opportunity for the investment of idle funds, and their attendance is desired at the sale. A special car will leave the Federal street depot, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway, at ten o'cock to-morrow morning.

Fires During the Month of August

From a statement furnished by S. T. Paisley, Esq., it appears that during the month just closing there have been six alarms of fires in the city. On the big bell there have been one hundred and forty six blows struck in sounding alarms, and two hundred and three struck while in striking the hours, according to the time furnished by Mr. J. R. Reed. The fires of the month have all been slight, and the loss amounts to about five hundred and twenty dollars.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.--At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the public schools of the Second ward, Allegheny, held Friday evening the following teachers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Principal, S. M. Still; Assistant Principal, Miss Sue B. Nichol; First Grammar, Miss P. V. Brown; second, S. Haley; third, H. A. Graham; fourth, Eliza McHendry; fifth, A. D. Lackey; First Medium, Isabella Harris; second, Rachel McClain; third, M. Brown; fourth, S. A. Druitt; First Primary, S. A. Payne; second, S. A. Hutchison; third, M. A. Scrimgeour; fourth, M. Lindsay; fifth, N. McCormick; Sixth, E. Smith.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.--The public schools in this city and vicinity will re-open for the fall and winter terms to-day, and they are all represented as being in a very prosperous condition. Many of the school houses have been thoroughly renovated and repaired, supplied with new mathematical charts, etc., able corps of teachers have been secured, and all circumstances indicate that the term will be a profitable one.

ALLEGHENY MERCHANTS ARRESTED.--Messrs. John and Joseph Mooney, merchants of Allegheny city, were arrested in New York, on Saturday, as they were about leaving for Europe, at the instance of Mr. Rockwell, agent of Messrs. Claflin, Mellon & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, who had charged them with attempting to defraud the firm out of four thousand dollars, a balance unpaid on a bill of goods. The telegraphic dispatch announcing the arrest does not state what disposition was made of the case.

CRICKET.--A match game of cricket will be played next Thursday on West Commons between the two picked nines of Allegheny county. The game is announced to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. As this is the first cricket match that has taken place in this vicinity for some time, there will probably be a large crowd in attendance.

LOST.--On Saturday, a gold breastpin in the form of a printer's composing stick. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to this office.

BASE BALL.

The Match Game Between the Enterprise and Resolute to Take Place on Tuesday --The Contest Between the Lincoln and Eistori Clubs on Saturday--Interesting Game at Altoona Between the Logan and Printer's Nine.

A match game for the championship of Western Pennsylvania between the Enterprise and Lincoln Clubs will take place to-morrow afternoon at Union Park, Allegheny City. The contest will likely be the most exciting of the season. Both clubs have been very successful in their contests of late, and excellent playing can be expected.

The following matches were played on Saturday: Yankee Blade second nine vs. Pittsburgh, 25 to 19; Yankee Blade vs. Dispatch, 20 to 18; Yankee Blade second nine vs. Robinson, 28 to 27; Unknown vs. Monongahela, 19 to 7; Newsboys vs. McClelland, 33 to 6; Quickstep vs. Newsboys, 52 to 4.

The contest between the Lincoln club of Allegheny and the Ristori of Tarentum took place on West Common, Allegheny City, on Saturday. A large number of spectators were present. The following was the score:

LINCOLN.	O.	R.	RISTORI.	O.	R.
McClintock, c.....	3	6	Peel, 2d b.....	1	5
Orr, 2d b.....	3	6	P. Ferris, p.....	2	4
Worthington, 1st b.	3	5	Evans, 1st b.....	5	2
Jones, c f.....	3	5	F. Miller, 3d b.....	3	1
Smith, 1st b.....	3	5	L. Ferris, s s.....	4	1
Late, p.....	2	6	Miller, r f.....	3	2
Lawrence, s s.....	3	5	Dickey, l f.....	3	2
McClelland, l f.....	3	4	Evans, c.....	2	2
Bingham, r f.....	3	4	Marvin, c f.....	3	2
Total.....	27	49	Total.....	27	21

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9--Total.
Lincoln.....	1	2	3	4	6	6	4	8	10--49
Ristori.....	1	0	5	0	2	0	5	2	1--21

Lincoln--Passed balls, 4, by catcher, missed fly catches, 2; base hits, 8. Ristori--Passed balls, 15; missed fly catches, 10; home runs, 1. Fly catches, 9.

Scorers--S. P. Karns, Jr., and Fd. C. Edington. Umpire--J. C. Graham, of the Enterprise.

The match game between the Olympic and Triumph on Wednesday afternoon was so closely contested that at the termination of the ninth inning both scores were alike.

MATCH GAME AT ALTOONA.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, August 31, 1867.

A match game of base ball was played on the grounds of the Mountain Club, at this place, on Friday, August 30th, between the Logan Club, a junior organization, and an Independent Nine of Printers, resulting in a victory for the former, as will be seen by the following:

LOGAN.	O.	R.	PRINTERS NINE.	O.	R.
Hackett, p.....	2	10	Dern, p.....	1	5
Paxton, 3 b.....	9	1	Rose, 2d b.....	1	5
Nicholson, 1 f.....	2	10	Bittner, c.....	3	3
Bruce, c.....	4	7	Wilson, 1 f.....	4	1
Biddle, c f.....	4	7	McKinney, 3d b.....	1	5
McDonald, 2d b.....	3	4	Hollenbeck, r f.....	1	4
Rowland, 1st b.....	4	8	McCrum, 1st b.....	4	1
Findley, 2d b.....	1	10	Tipton, r f.....	4	1
Elway, c f.....	1	10	Lindsay, c f.....	2	1
Total.....	21	81	Total.....	21	27

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Total.
Logan.....	4	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	81
Printers.....	9	1	1	3	5	1	2	5	27

Home Runs--Logan, 2; Printers, 1. Fly Catches--Logan, 5; Printers, 8. Missed Fly Catches--Logan, 11; Printers, 8. Time of Game--Three hours. Umpire--A. P. McDonald, Mountain Club.

Several of the Printers' nine are employees of the *Tribune* office, at this place, and the remainder of the nine are friends of those who have cast aside the "stick and rule." Some very fine plays were made on both sides during the progress of the game, and too much praise cannot be awarded the senior editor of the Altoona *Tribune*, Col. E. B. McCrum, for his magnificent fielding. WHISTLER.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE ANCHOR AND ECKFORD CLUBS AT WILKINSBURG.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WILKINSBURG, August 31.

The return match game of base ball between the Anchor, of Swissvale, and Eckford, of Wilkinsburg, was played on Friday the 30th inst., on the grounds of the latter, resulting in another easy victory for the Anchor, although they had but eight players, two of whom did not belong to the regular nine. The following is the score:

ANCHOR.	O.	R.	ECKFORD.	O.	R.
D B Mercer, 1 f.....	1	2	E Reece, 1 f.....	3	2
S F McKelvy, p.....	4	10	McFarland, r f.....	2	4
C Hackett, r f.....	3	3	Hoover, p.....	3	3
W P McKelvy, 1 b.....	3	10	A Woodwell, s s.....	2	3
S McKelvy, c f.....	2	11	Hugh Turner, c.....	3	3
J. S. McKelvy, 3 b.....	4	7	Martin Scott, 1 b.....	3	3
A Woodside, 1 f.....	2	5	Burgess, 3 b.....	3	3
Jno. Reece, c f.....	5	8	McWilliams, c f.....	3	3
			Coulter, c.....	4	2
Total.....	27	74	Total.....	27	32

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9--Total.
Eckford.....	3	5	0	2	7	0	1	12	32
Anchor.....	11	11	13	8	12	2	1	5	74

Scorers--Eckford, D. Turner; Anchor: R. McKelvy.

Umpire--A. Woodwell, of Mutual B. B. C., East Liberty. B.

MATCH GAME AT OAKLAND.

A match between the Pioneer Base Ball Club and the Excelsior Base Ball Club took place, Saturday, August 31st, at Oakland, for the championship of Pittsburgh junior clubs. The contest was very close and exciting throughout, and was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The game was called at the end of the fifth inning, being too dark to play longer. The thanks of both clubs are due to the umpire, Mr. Preston, for the impartial manner in which he rendered his decisions. We append the score:

PIONEER.	O.	R.	EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.
Holmes, 3d b.....	3	1	J. Somers, c.....	2	4
Cox, c.....	2	1	Langdon, s s.....	2	4
McClarran, s s.....	2	2	J. Somers, s s.....	2	4
McKnight, r f.....	2	4	McClelland, 1st b.....	1	4
Parks, 1st b.....	2	4	Shafer, 2d b.....	2	4
J. Mellhenny, c f.....	2	3	Holmes, 3d b.....	1	4
Spatz, p.....	2	3	Spatz, p.....	1	4
McTighe, l f.....	1	1	Cassady, r f.....	1	4
Carmody, c f.....	1	1			
Total.....	15	21	Total.....	15	20

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5 Total.
Pioneer.....	5	3	3	4	4--21
Excelsior.....	3	3	3	4	6--20

Umpire--R. Preston, of Dauntless B. B. C. Scorer--J. McIntyre.

THE CHEAP FREIGHT RAILWAY LEAGUE.--Several members of the Cheap Freight Railway League of Washington, D. C., accompanied by Judge Sherwood, and a delegation from this city are to visit Cleveland for the purpose of agitating the subject of the proposed cheap freight line from the lakes to the Chesspeake.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.--The first "star" of the season, Miss Charlotte Thompson, will commence an engagement at the Opera House this evening, when she will appear as "Julia" in the domestic play of "The Hunchback." This is one of Miss Thompson's best performances, and has never failed to be witnessed by full and fashionable audiences here, where the lady herself is a deserved favorite. That the character of "Julia" will be well sustained this evening, there is no doubt, and that Miss Thompson will have an excellent support, we have every reason to believe.

ORATORIO.--Beethoven's grand oratorio, "Christ on Mount Olivet," is now in rehearsal in this city by a number of our prominent amateurs, and will be given before the public shortly at the Academy of Music. The chorus will be composed of one hundred accomplished singers, embracing members of the Frohsinn and Harmonie societies, and the orchestra will embrace thirty of the best musicians in the city.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

LARCENY OF A HAT.

G. W. Ward made information on Saturday against an individual calling himself W. A. Urquhart, of Steubenville, Ohio. It is alleged by the deponent that the defendant while on a visit to this city, waiting to be examined by the School Board, became intoxicated, tore down signs and placards, and in the midst of his troubles lost his hat, which he replaced by snatching one from the head of Ward, who was sitting in front of the Eagle Hotel.

[Before Alderman Nicholson.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Duane made an information charging Daniel Donahue, alleging that in consequence of a difficulty arising from the piling of some dirt, while grading that portion in front of Donahue's property, the defendant had committed an assault upon him. A cross suit has also been entered. The parties reside on St. Mary's Avenue, Lawrenceville.

[Before Alderman Lindsey.]

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN THE BARBERS.

It was stated several days since that a colored barber in Chalfant's saloon had recently assaulted another barber Amos Lacy, attempting to use his razor in the affray. Lacy yesterday made an information charging Dudley with felonious assault and battery. The accused was arrested and required to enter bail in the sum of three hundred dollars, to answer the charge at Court.

John Carlin, a resident of the Second ward, Allegheny City, made a charge of assault and battery against Arthur Graham. He alleges that Graham assaulted him as he was passing along the street and struck him a severe blow in the face. A warrant was issued for his arrest and he was arrested.

[Before Justice Ammon.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Sicrolle, employed at Habieman's coal works in Baldwin township, made information charging Alexander Morlan with assault and battery, the charge being that the defendant kicked, struck and otherwise abused him.

Gabriel Sicrolle made information before the same magistrate charging the defendant and his wife, Annie, with assault and battery.

The same prosecutor also made information against Morlan, charging him with surety of the peace. The cases were settled for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

A man named John Nick was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing on a charge of outrage on a little girl nine years of age, daughter of Gotleib Ruth, who resides in Bloomfield, near Lawrenceville.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Frederick Wise made an information against John Miller. The deponent alleges that the defendant caught him by the throat and struck him with a chain. After a hearing on Saturday evening the accused was held to bail to answer the charge at court.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

David Brown was arrested on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred against him by David Owens, who alleges that the defendant threatened him, when the officer was levying on the goods of a delinquent rent payer, the rent being due to the prosecutor. After a partial hearing the defendant gave bail for a further hearing.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

Daniel Donahue made an information against James Dunn, alleging that the defendant had thrown paving stones at him. A warrant was issued.

Henry McGower was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by John Henry, of the Eighth ward, who asserts that the defendant struck him on the head knocking him down. The accused was arrested and held in $500 bail, to answer at court.

Martin Mooney preferred a charge of assault and battery against William Henry Harrison (colored.) The accused, who resides in the Seventh ward in the vicinity of Hayti, was arrested and held for a hearing.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Wm. Johnson, who was charged on oath of Charles Short, with threatening to blow the deponent's brains out with a shot gun.

CHURCH DEDICATION.--The new German Evangelical Church of East Birmingham was dedicated yesterday, Rev. C. H. Ellis, pastor of the Independent Congregational Church of Salem, Ohio, delivered an excellent discourse in the afternoon.

ATOMIZATION.--The most powerful method of treating all diseases incident to the throat and lungs. Practiced by Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street.

PHILADELPHIA covered herself with glory by feeding the soldiers who went to the late war from all parts of the north and west; and now an association of Philadelphians, not "weary in well doing," have organized a scheme to shelter and to educate the orphans of the same brave men who were welcomed there in those troublous times. Riverside, New Jersey, is the site of their Institution, and the funds for its endowment are being raised by the Wo-hington Library Company of Philadelphia, by the sale of stock at one dollar per share. With each share a handsome steel engraving is given at the time of purchase; and, as a further inducement, all are entitled to one of the $200,000 worth of presents to be fairly distributed to the stockholders; or, in other words, for every share of stock held a present is guaranteed. One present to be given away is worth $40,000. Read advertisement.

ATOMIZATION.--The most rational and successful treatment for chronic catarrh of the head. Practiced only in Western Pennsylvania, by Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street.

Lots! Lots! Lots! Lots! Lots!

The extraordinary auction sale of building and garden lots, which is announced for Wednesday next, September 4, at 10 o'clock, on the ground of the Allegheny City Poor Farm, at Girty's Run, is exciting unparalleled attention on the part of the public, who are looking around in the suburbs of the city for desirable building sites at moderate prices. The present extensive sale being within reach of the property being on the line of a railroad, a few miles from the city in town, and the location being exceedingly advantageous, combining in the highest degree both city and country privileges, and the fact that it is public property, accounts for the unusual interest manifested. Plan of the lots can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, Mr. A. Legrade, 159 Federal street, Allegheny on Monday morning.

ATOMIZATION.--By this method medicine is brought in direct contact with the parts diseased along the mucus membrane of the ear passages.

NOTICE.--Dr. Aborn gives especial attention to all diseases incident to the eye, ear, head, throat and the organs of the chest. Medical and surgical rooms, No. 134, Smithfield.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy desirable jewelry, plate, watches, etc., at reduced prices. Call and examine the stock of Reineman, Meyran & Scidlitz, No. 52 Fifth street, preparatory to their removal to their new building.

LIVERY SALES AND GENERAL UNDERTAKERS' ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 139 and 140 Pennsylvania avenue. The finest horses, carriages, barouches, buggies, etc. Saddle horses for both ladies and gentlemen. The sales department conducted by Liberty Horse Exchange. Undertaking in all its branches. Coffins, trimmings, shrouds, etc., in variety. Hearses furnished and funerals attended and directed on short notice. Wm. Warren, agent and general manager.

MARTYRS TO CARELESSNESS.--If all the teeth that have been ruined by neglect could be strung together, they would reach thrice round the world. There may have been some excuse for this havoc in days gone by, when there was no absolute safeguard against dental decay in existence, but there is no apology for it now. Fragrant Sozodont, the world-renowned antiseptic dentrifice, as certainly protects the teeth against decay, as oil prevents steel from rusting, or water arrests the progress of fire.

MYRS

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP! Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior hard soap. Twelve pounds of soft soap for one cent. Every family can make their own soap. All varieties of soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making soap, just discovered in Germany, and is now introduced and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive soap in the world. One box will make 120 pounds of good soft soap, or its equivalent in superior hard soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it by addressing, Cox's box containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. cod

"Pleasant Hill Female Seminary"

The regular session of this popular Institution of learning will begin the first Monday in September next. Situated in the beautiful and healthy Monongahela valley, Washington county, Pa., with ample accommodations for 100 Students and a corps of competent teachers in all its departments, the board of curators will endeavor to maintain that high reputation it enjoyed so long under the superintendence of the late T. C. McKeever.

For particulars, apply for catalogue to Mrs. Martha McKeever, or S. T. Dodd, Secretary, West Middletown, Pa. C. L. Loos, President of the Board of Curators.

WREATHS FOR FIREMEN'S PARADE.--Wreaths of all kinds made to order on short notice at Abel & Co.'s, No. 54 St. Clair street.

Eye Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases, Catarrh,

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50 cents.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, etc. Send your sons them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

Growing Reputation.

If the entire correspondence from South America, Central America and the West Indies, received by Messrs. Schleicher & Smith, during the last twelve months, were published at length it would probably be considered one of the most extraordinary collections of approbatory testimony on record. The letters, written in every variety of style, and emanating from individuals of almost every class, are, nevertheless, all of the same tenor. Physicians, priests, merchants, planters, military officers, artisans, lawyers, &c., tell one story, admitting, without reserve or qualification, that the tonics heretofore in use in those regions have been generally and justly superseded by HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The confidence manifested by the people of those countries might be fairly called enthusiastic. Yet these are not the only tokens of the growing popularity of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

The foreign orders for the article from Europe, Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, East Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Sandwich Islands, &c., have been heavier than at any former period.

As an antidote to malaria, a stomachic and general invigorant they all testify to its remarkable efficacy.

DIED:

SMITH--On Saturday evening, August 31st, at 8 o'clock, CLARA B., only child of George W. and Electa E. Smith, aged 3 years, 4 months and 8 days.

Funeral THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Joel Smith, Jr., 71 Isabella street, Allegheny. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

AIKEN--August 31, 1867, MARY JANE, wife of John Aiken, aged 28th year of her age.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her husband on Ewalt street, Lawrenceville. Carriages will leave W. H. Devore's 101 Grant street, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WARING--On Sabbath, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., HENRY DICKEY, aged 3 years, eldest son of R. S. and Jane D. Waring.

Funeral on TUESDAY, at 2½